The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,464.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	„ 72	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Thomas Saunders, will be despatched on the 15th February 1870, noon.

Feb. 1870		Feb. 1870	
Leave Bombay	15	Leave Galle	23
„ Rutnagherry	16	„ Negapatam	26
„ Vingorla	16	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	17	March.	
„ Mangalore	18	„ Madras	2
„ Cannanore	19	„ Coconada	4
„ Calicut	19	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Beypore	19	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Cochin	20	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Tuticorin	21	„ False Point	7
„ Colombo	22	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can and at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 14th February, 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell, Rutnagherry, Jeytapoor, | Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

THE Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched on TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 12th February 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 14th February, 1870.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(CALLING AT HAVRE IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER.)

THE undermentioned First Class Screw Steamers will be despatched in the following order:—

STIRLING	762	Tons Register	15th February.
LEITH	957	„ „	28th February.
CALYPSO	1,536	„ „	15th March.
DIDO	1,323	„ „	31st March.

For Freight only apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

3rd February 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£25	£15
„ Suez	£40	£22-10
„ Port Said	£42	£24
„ Marseilles	£56	£36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martins, will be despatched from Bombay on the 12th February, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, to sail about the 25th February.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th February, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship EUTERPE, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Cosens, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 28th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thomson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for the ship Fleur de Lis.

7th February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship TYTHONUS, from Liverpool, are requested to send off BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Creen, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Creen will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners of the ship Tythonus.

Bombay, 9th February 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CASHMERE, from Singapore, are requested to send Delivery Orders with Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Kingman without further information at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY to the BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY is appointed to be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY the 15th instant, at 5 P.M., when a Report of its proceedings for the past year will be submitted.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, President of the Society, will occupy the chair.

The attendance of the Friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

D. C. BOYD, J. S. S. ROBERTSON, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 10th February 1870.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Bendy Bazaar.—On THURSDAY the 17th February, at 4 P.M., Messrs HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 25th January 1868, by order of the Mortgagee, Khutree Anundjee Rowjee, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Bora Allybhai Bhoweejee, all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Town, Bhendy Bazaar, in a lane called Foolgully, on the south side thereof, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 7.7, assessed under No. 18, containing by admeasurement 72-2/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the property of Peerbhoy Dhurmsey, on or towards the north by the property of Ibramjee Adumjee, on or towards the south by the lane called Foolgully.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL Co.

MESSRS. HEERALALL and COMPANY.—On TUESDAY the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not privately disposed of) at their Rooms, in Hummum Street, No. 9, by order of Vuruzlall Lucknuubhoy, and on account and risk of Chunedass Purmanundass:—

20 Shares in Port Canning Company, five Calls (i. e. Rs. 1,400) paid-up and numbered as follows:—

10 Shares numbered 2,113 to 2,122.

10 ditto ditto 1,332, 1,136, 1,337, 1,449, 2,041, 5,248, 5,249, 4,356, 4,355 and 4,056, and standing in the name of Vuruzlall Odhowjee.

2 Shares ditto 4 Calls (i. e. Rs. 1,300) paid-up and numbered 5,446 and 4,461, standing in the name of Ghellabhoy Moteeram.

Also, on account of the concerned—

A few Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond and Pearl Rings, best Gold Chains, and other Jewellery (particulars hereafter.)
A few Chubb's Cash Boxes.
Ditto Hyderabad Rugs.
Ditto Enamell Leather Bags.
Ditto Copies of Travels in China (Guzeratee.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO NIGHT!!!

MONDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1870.

DAVE CARSON'S NIGHT.

Again, by particular request,

BABOO DAVEE KAR-SEN

TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY OF INFORMING HIS ARYAN BRETHREN,

That he will on this occasion introduce his most intimate friend,

RAM JAM THUNDA GHOSE, B.A.,

The original

BENGALEE BABOO

NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
LOCAL HITS,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS,
REFINED MUSIC,
GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

PROGRAMME KHO DHEKHO.

Part First.

Mrs. DAVE CARSON WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Overture (original decidedly) .... Full Band.
Operatic Chorus (Enchantress) .... Company.
Tapoca .... Mr. O. Deering.
Come. Sing to me Again .... Mr. S. Herberte.
Oh, would I were a Fly .... Dave Carson.
Silver Moonlight Winds .... Mr. W. Burton.
Quartette (Dreaming of Angels) ... Messrs. Herberte, Burton Haygarth, and Carson.

Part First will conclude with

MOLL ROW! KWATCHT! PHUTT! or, THE JOLLY CATS, BY DAVE CARSON.

OVERTURE .... Orchestra.

Part Second.

VOCAL DUET .... Larboard Watch.
Messrs. HERBERTE AND BURTON.

AUNTY SMITH'S LECTURE ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN, BY DAVE CARSON.

Tyrolean (Echoes) .... Hummel.
Mrs. DAVE CARSON.
Fantasia Violin .... Verdi.
Mons. SEMELADIS.

Part Second will terminate with

THE BENGALEE BABOO, BY DAVE CARSON.

OVERTURE .... Orchestra.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the petite Comedy, entitled,

A FAMILY FAILING.

Sir Sampson Silliman .... Mr. W. South.
Lord Gawkey .... Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Sir Folliott Duckworth .... Mr. F. H. Pollock.
Secretary .... Mr. O. Deering.
Servant .... Mr. Cull.
Obadiah .... Mr. Danvers.
Clorinda .... Miss FANNY WISEMAN.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, Feb. 15th, 1870,
Tom Taylor's celebrated Comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP;
Concluding with
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a respectable ENGLISH WOMAN, Married, to take entire charge of a CHILD for a short period. Reference given and required. Address by letter R. O. B., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE DUKE of EDINBURGH.—The LECTURE on the PEDIGREE of our ROYAL FAMILY, by the author of "Papinian," "The Worthies of Westmorland," &c. (Serjeant Atkinson), will be given at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at six P.M.

The proceeds are to be divided between the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education, The Alexandra and Bhau Dajee Girls' Schools. Tickets to be had at the Institute Dr. Bhau Dajee, late High Sheriff of Bombay, in the chair.

Reserve Seats .... One Rupee
Non-reserved .... Eight Annas.

12th February 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY and KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).

LET all parties concerned attend at my Chambers, in the High Court, on MONDAY, the Twenty-first day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, on the hearing of an application on the part of the Liquidator of the abovenamed Association that a Call to the amount of Rupees Twenty per Share may be made on all the Contributories of the said Association.—Dated this Tenth day of February 1870.

C. SARGENT.

This Summons was taken out by Messrs. C. E. and F. Stanger Leathes, of Bombay, Attorneys for the said Liquidator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY and MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the High Court of Judicature at Bombay has sanctioned a MEETING of the CREDITORS and CONTRIBUTORIES of the abovenamed Company to be summoned pursuant to the above Act, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to a certain offer to purchase the assets and take over the liabilities of the said Company, and that such Meeting will be held on MONDAY, the Twenty-first day of February instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors to the Liquidator, at which time and place all the Creditors and Contributories of the said Company are requested to attend.—Dated this 12th day of February 1870.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA, Official Liquidator.

HIGH COURT.—Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MUNGESH PANDURUNG and VINAECK PANDURUNG, lately trading under the name and firm of MUNGESH PANDURUNG, in Bombay.

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed traders, Mungesh Pandurung and Vinaeck Pandurung, and hearing Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, Attornies for the said traders, I do order that the said traders, Mungesh Pandurung and Vinaeck Pandurung, be discharged under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the Twenty-sixth day of February instant, before the sitting Judge, at his Chambers, in the High Court-house, at a quarter to eleven o'clock in the afternoon; and further, that this order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," and twice in the "Bombay Gazette," "The Times of India," "The Bombay Summachar," and "The Soodnan Bodhuck."—Dated this 12th day of February 1870.

C. SARGENT.

DALLAS and LYNCH, Attornies for the Traders.

NOTICES.

THE NEW VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Messrs. ABECCO, HORDEN, AND GOULSTONE'S STAR COMBINATION TROUPE,

After a brilliant and successful tour through the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, China, and Japan, have arrived in Bombay, where they intend giving a series of Entertainments at the above Theatre.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, THIS EVENING, MONDAY, 14th FEB.

MISS ANNIE HILL,

The popular Characteristic Vocalist, Danseuse, and Comedienne, will appear each evening in her great Comic Songs (English, Irish, and Scotch), Dances, &c.

SIGNOR RAFFAELE ABECCO,

The great Tenor and Harpist, in his beautiful Ballads and Harp Solos.

PROFESSOR H. GOULSTONE,

The celebrated Solo Pianist, Violinist, and Buffo Singer, will each evening perform his Grand Combination Solos, and playing several instruments at the same time.

The Theatre is fitted with every accommodation, brilliantly lighted and well ventilated, and is arranged to seat 1,200 people.

TICKETS at SOUNDY'S.

First Class .... Rs. 5 | Third Class .... Rs. 2
Second Class .... „ 3 | Fourth „ .... „ 1

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!! MILLINERY!!!

MESSRS DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co. beg to inform their friends and public in general that they have just received per Overland an extensive and best selected Stock of Ladies' Muslin and Chints Robes and Gowns, which are well worthy of attention.

3 Forbes Street.

BOMBAY MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of this Society will be HELD in the Money School, on MONDAY the 14th current, at a quarter past 5 P.M. The Friends of the Society are respectfully solicited to attend.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson will preside.

Bombay, 11th February 1870.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay (in Liquidation) will be held in the Office of the New Bank of Bombay, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 28th day of February 1870, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the progress made in the liquidation, with a statement of the position thereof.

W. RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 11th February 1870.

BANK of BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE to the PROPRIETORS of the BANK.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the BANK, at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY the 25th instant.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application for payment.

I also give Notice, that for purposes of convenience, the Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

W. RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 10th February 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Executive Engineer, Kirkee, is prepared to receive TENDERS on or before the 15th instant, for the construction of a POWDER MAGAZINE, with subsidiary Buildings and Compound Wall.

2. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Kirkee, during office hours.

3. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. HOWARD, Executive Engineer, Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kirkee, 2nd February 1870.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the Members of the Committee will be HELD at Mr Hurrell's Chambers, on MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.

EDWARD MORRISS.

Bombay, 11th February 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

"Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs Tapidass Varjdass & Co. (Agents) No. 23, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY the 19th February 1870, at 1 P.M. to transact the following business, viz:—

1st To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1869.
2nd To declare a Dividend for the last half year.
3rd To appoint two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors, SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1870.

N B—The Transfer Books will be closed from 12th to 19th instant, both days inclusive.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 21st day of February 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the Address to be presented by the Corporation of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

I HEREBY also give NOTICE, that immediately after the business of the Adjourned Quarterly Meeting is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held, when the following business will be considered:—

1. Government Resolution No. 5,357, dated 7th December 1869, requesting the Bench of Justices to consider the propriety of increasing their contribution to the Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay.
2. Government Resolution No. 3063, dated 24th December 1869, on the subject of taking a General Census of India in 1870.
3. Government Resolution No. 32 C. W.—103 of 1870, dated the 14th ultimo, on the subject of outer Back Bay Road.
4. Proposition of the Municipal Commissioner in reference to the above.
5. The nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench for 1870.
6. The nomination of Visiting Justices for the Bombay Jails for the year 1870.
7. Letter from the Clerk to the Justices, applying for leave of absence.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 11th February 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS,

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton.,	Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule, „	25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, (Cantenac)	Red capsule „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule, „	„ 13 8	...
Sauterne,	Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0	...
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0	...
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry........Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil, „	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil „	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes { do. „	„ 27 0	„ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	17 8
Moselle. Still, Brauneberger	„ 25	
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	17 0
„ „ Marcobrunner	„ 34	
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	14 0
„ „ Hocheimer	„ 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„ 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal.
Magnums in 1 doz. cases, Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts, in 1 „ „ 42 per „
Pints in 2 „ „ 21 per „
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

		each case		per doz.
Claret.—Medoc St. Julien		4 doz.	Rs. 10	
Do. Pauillac	„	4 „	„ 12	„
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	„	1 „	„ 15	„
1864 Chateau Larose	„	1 „	„ 20	„
1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1 „	„ 25	„
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	1 „	„ 22	„
Do. 10 „	„	1 „	„ 30	„
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1 „	„ 20	„
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's yellow seal	„	2 „	„ 16	„
Do. green „	„	2 „	„ 18	„
Do. Amontillado	„	2 „	„ 26	„
Robertson's brown seal	„	1 „	„ 14	„
Do. blue do.	„	1 „	„ 16	„

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON'S WINES.

	1 doz. quarts.	2 doz. Pints.
CLARETS.		
Médoc Ordinaire C. T.'s No. 4	15 0	17 0
St. Emilion, C. Tovey's No. 3	20 0	22 0
St. Julien, ditto No. 2 C	24 0	26 0
St. Estèphe, ditto No. 2 B	30 0	32 0
Margaux, ditto No. 2	36 0	38 0
Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0	42 0
BORDEAUX—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
BURGUNDIES—WHITE.		
Pouilly	25 0	27 0
Chablis	30 0	32 0
BURGUNDIES—RED.		
Beaune	30 0	32 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Ay, Sec	26 0	28 0
Royal Bouzy, Très Sec	33 0	35 0
Extra Dry Sillery Royal	40 0	42 0
Verzenay Imperial	45 0	47 0
(Très Très Sec.)		
Royal Bouzy in half pts., p. case of 4 doz.	50 0	
Ay, ditto	31 0	
SHERRIES		
Pale Dry Dinner, C. Tovey's No. 3	24 0	
Choice Amontillado	28 0	
Very Soft, Fine, Dry No. 2	32 0	34 0
Very Choice Old Dry No. 1	40 0	42 0
3 Crowns Solera	44 0	46 0
La Perla	50 0	52 0
PORTS.		
Fine Fruity Old, Rich or Dry	30 0	32 0
Choicest Old and Dry	36 0	38 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES.		
Muscat Moselle	36 0	38 0
Die Blüme der Moselle	40 0	42 0
SPARKLING HOCK.		
Die Perle des Reins	40 0	42 0
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Fine Pale, Vintage 1865	20 0	
Charles Tovey's No. 1	32 0	
HOLLAND'S GENEVA.		
Per case of 15 squares, Proof Spirit	26 0	
Per case of 12 squares, Proof Spirit	18 0	
BRITISH SPIRITS.		
Old Tom Gin	18 0	
Pure Unsweetened Gin	18 0	
Finest Irish Whisky	22 0	
Finest Islay ditto, very old	22 0	

OWEN & OKELL, Bombay, Agents for Charles Tovey & Son.

Agents for Bengal. Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Calcutta.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

FOR THE BOMBAY RACES, 1870.—A Splendid Gold Semi-Hunting Stop WATCH, making fifths (5ths) of Seconds. Also several CHRONOGRAPHS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!! VALENTINES!!!

For 14th February, St. Valentine's Day.

VALENTINES of every description, Sentimental and Comic, may be had at CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 11 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 12th February 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY, (Opposite the Custom House.) GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.	
London	Offices and Bonded Vault, Mincing Lane.	
Paris	Rue de Bonde.	
China	Hongkong.	
„	Shanghai.	
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.	
Wine Districts	Coblentz.	Rheims.
	Moselle	Bordeaux.
	Frankfort O. M.	Cognac.
	Epernay.	

GUARANTEE—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liqueurs, which can be had in any quantity. Sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES—Those of our friends, desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our Cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still, we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines, act very injuriously to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

PAYNE & CO.'S CHAMPAGNES.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co.	Cash.
32 0	Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw coloured, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very luscious and dry, a good Dinner Wine.	39 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvees of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvee as above, but not so dry	40 0

PINTS.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen. HALF PINTS of Champagne suitable for Overland travellers.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

*20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
29 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
33 0	Winningen ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS

Reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market, and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

*42 0	Red, very fruity, full flavour and effervescence, Best Brand	36 0
*42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk, best brand	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

BURGUNDY, STILL.

20 0	White Capsule	16 0
25 0	Red Capsule	20 0

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale, full flavoured, Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine, extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, recommended to invalids	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle 45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape), a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes), a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes), a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in Bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	+ Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0	Cognac, Highest Vintage, 15 years old	36 0

+ This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
28 0	Sauterne	18 & 24 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown on the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
*22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
*20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

	*Curaçoa	25 0
	Maraschino de Zara	37 0
	Noyeau	35 0
	Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaçoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
*18 0	Marsala Z	16 0
*22 0	Marsala X	20 0
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 0
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

PAYNE AND Co.'s FINE OLD PALE COGNAC "GREEN VINE LEAF," Twenty-nine Rupees per dozen.

This pure pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

☞ KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,
Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

HARVEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS, NOW EN ROUTE FOR INDIA, WILL ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS.

WE beg to intimate that we have admitted Mr. EMIL SPINNER as a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st January 1870.

H. D. FRECK & Co.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIBERS to the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S RECEPTION FUND, are requested to pay in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the New Bank of Bombay.

MR. JOHN ROUX is authorized to Sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

EUROPE RESTAURANT.

Mr. B. FELMON, the Proprietor, has much pleasure in announcing to his Patrons and the Public that he has OPENED the abovenamed place at No. 7 Meadow Street, Fort, where TIFFIN, ICE-CREAMS, WATER-ICES, TEA and FRENCH COFFEE are served up in the best Europe style, and hope to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford every satisfaction.

Bombay, 24th January 1870.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, in Quarts and Pints.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, in Quarts and Pints.

CLARET, by Biché La Tour, Bordeaux, in Quarts and Pints.

PORT WINE, from Oporto, in Quarts.

SHERRY WINE from Xeres, in Quarts.

AYA PANA.

A very superior Liquor, and the best cure for Indigestion, Rs. 30 per dozen, or Rs. 3 per single bottle.

J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, in great variety.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS.

THOS. BEARS' celebrated TOBACCO in Tins.

J. NEUBERG.

THE VICTORESS COOKING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country made.

CIGAR CASES, DRESSING CASES, &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG.

MORDAN'S GOLD PENS, lately received, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 8-8, and Rs. 16 each. With care these pens will last for twenty years in constant use.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MORDAN'S SAFETY GOLD PEN HOLDERS; Ivory or Ebony, mounted with silver, each Rs. 4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

W. MITCHELL'S "J" and "R" PENS, a supply of these favourite pens just to hand, per box, Rs. 2.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHESTERMAN'S STEEL SPRING SELF-WINDING TAPES; each consists of a single ribbon of steel, very carefully graduated, which upon being released coils itself into a strong electro-plated case. 3 feet, Rs. 3; 6 feet, Rs. 5-8; 9 feet, Rs. 7-8; 12 feet, Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

POCKET MAGNETIC COMPASSES in electro plated or gilt case, to close as a hunting watch, Rs. 10 to Rs. 12.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COPYING PRESSES, foolscap size, complete with damping box, books, &c., Rs. 68.

*** The above are of first class workmanship and the price is extremely moderate.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE PATENT PORTABLE GYMNASIUM, with TRAPEZE and SWING, now available, price complete Rs. 30.

This Gymnasium supplies a want which has long been felt by those interested in physical education; persons of both sexes may use it, and all who follow sedentary occupation will derive great benefit from its use.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TRANTER'S PATENT SALOON RIFLES. A few of these highly finished and effective little weapons just received, Rs. 85.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A DISCOUNT of 10 PER CENT for Cash off all our Miscellaneous Goods.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY & Co., 22 Apollo Street, opposite Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Fire Engines complete.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.
A quantity of best American Flour in barrels.
Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.
Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.
Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.
Paper for Mill use.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c.

The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6¼) 108

The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7) 104

The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c. 84

The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches 80

The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles 40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:— Rs.

In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia .... from 18

The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted 10

THE ELGIN WRITING CASE .... Cash price 22

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock ....

TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks 38

LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation 52

SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock 30

SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco 21

TRAVELLER'S QUARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock 10

"AS EASY AS A B C—AS SIMPLE AS 1 2 3."

THE A B C PATENT DESPATCH BOX. Rs.

No. 2. 13 inches by 8 inches, and 6½ inches deep, Japanned Tin, with Lock 24

No. 3. 10 inches by 7½ inches, and 6¼ inches deep, in cloth 8

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c., For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

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Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grain Leather .... each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen .... each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	18

DESKS, WRITING SETS, and WORK BOXES

An elegant assortment in Walnut-wood, Rose-wood, and Coromandel-wood, plain or inlaid, or richly ornamented with Metal Mounts in new and elegant styles.

	Rs. Rs.
Walnut-wood WRITING DESKS, brass bound, lined with Leather	11 and 16
Walnut Wood ditto, round top, inlaid, 12 and 14 inch	20 and 28
REGENCY DESKS, Walnut, inland with Tulip-wood	18 and 22

SPLENDIDLY ORNAMENTED ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS, EN SUITE,

Suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 per set.

	Rs. Rs.
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Walnut-wood, Round top, inlaid with fancy-wood, fitted and lined with Silk	10, 15 and 20
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Flat Top, beautifully inlaid	22 and 28
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Coromandel-wood, gilt "ROPE" pattern, with Wedgwood Ware Medallion centre	
BOOKSLIDES, in solid Walnut, Satin-wood, Amboyna-wood, plain or carved, single or double Slides, each from.	5 to 10

PLAYING CARDS, CHESS & DRAUGHT BOARDS, &c.

	Per Pack. Rs. as.	Per Dozen Packs. Rs. as.
Good serviceable PLAYING CARDS	1 0	10 0
Superior PLAYING CARDS	1 8	15 0
Extra Fine PLAYING CARDS	2 0	20 0
Very Highly Finished PLAYING CARDS	2 8	25 0

THE ROYAL GAME OF BEZIQUE. Rs. as.

Two Players—Two Packs of Cards, two enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete 4 0

Three Players—Three Packs of coloured Highlander Cards, three enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete 6 0

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET.

"IN VINO VERITAS."

GRAPE-WINE COGNAC.

Warranted the Pure and Unadulterated Product of the BEST GRAPE-WINE from the COGNAC DISTRICTS IN FRANCE.

All the GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES here enumerated are warranted to have been BOTTLED at COGNAC; the chance of adulteration by London, Liverpool, or Glasgow bottling, and the possibility of a mixture with Hamburg or Holland alcoholic abominations, are thereby avoided. The importance of having the Grape-Wine Brandies bottled at Cognac cannot be over-rated.

Many kinds of spirits, distilled from carrots, potatoes, beetroot, damaged malt, rice, the residuum of apples and pears, (after the cider or perry has been drawn off,) and various other distillations mixed with the roots of calamus aromaticu, and sundry chemical flavourings, are sold in India under the names of Brandy, and are in every way injurious to the unoffending consumer.

The Public of India are recommended to adhere to well-known celebrated French brands, which can be guaranteed as furnishing

PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY, without any chance of people being half poisoned by vile compounds specially made up to deceive the purchaser and to secure large and extortionary profits.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, can, for cash only, supply the following celebrated Brandies at the moderate rates quoted, and are prepared to vouch that all are of PURE GRAPE-WINE EXTRACTION, and are perfectly free from any extraneous additions whatever.

BEST GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES.

(Warranted Cognac Bottled.)

	Per Dozen Rs.
DENIS MOUNIE'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	23
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 1	34
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 2	23
HENNESSY'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	23
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Fine Cognac)	22
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Pale "In vino veritas" Brand)	22
* KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Vieux Cognac)	36

* An exceptional product, Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for eighteen years has gradually imparted to it a Tone and Softness which render it a superb Brandy. For an Invalid, or for any highly organised palate demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy cannot be surpassed.

MARTELL'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	23
PINET CASTILLON'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	23
JULES ROBINS'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	23

The close uniformity of the prices for these noted, pure, and well-tried brands, will show that PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY can be purchased at the moderate rates annexed for cash payment.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIAN SOLID PIANOFORTES.

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish, thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany, From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE. Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS. From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY AND Co., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/8d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Chin	60 Do. do	220

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	112½ to ¾
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent	95
Five per cent. (Public Works' Loan)	101½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	104
5 years' do. do.	102
Six percent. Municipal Loan House Rate	107
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	"	10-4
Carolas	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	220
Five-Franc Pieces	"	203
Bar Silver	"	108-1
Gold Leaf	"	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	"	16
Australian Gold	"	196-67

CALCUTTA.

(From TOULMIN & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, FEB. 7.)

Scarcity of stocks in the produce bazaars is weekly becoming more and more a feature of business in this market. All the staples, Rice and Hides excepted, are in scanty supply, and there can be no improvement until the year's Seed crops come down to Calcutta in April-May. The Indigo and Tea seasons are nearly over. Silk and Cotton are in half supply for the time of year. Jute cannot be in free supply till the crop '70—which has yet to be sown—comes to market in July. Shellac and Lacdye cannot be made without Stick-lac:—and the Stick-lac cro is a failure.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON has continued steady all week, the rates therefore remain same as quoted for last Mail.

FREIGHTS to Great Britain have not altered much during the week, and so far as the prospective supply of produce i concerned, there does not appear any room for any material change in the rates for some weeks to come; if anything they may go a little lower, for the stocks of exports are getting less weekly without much chance of increasing for another two months. The unfixed tonnage in port has increased during the week from 12 to 14,000 tons.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 12.

Saunders, Captain, Inspector of Musketry, on duty, from Madras.
Goodenough, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Campbell, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Coghill, Captain, 19th Hussars, on duty, from Calcutta.
Burfield, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on medical certificate from Kamptee.
Wahab, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.
Hogg, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Belooch Regiment, on medical certificate, from Hydrabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 12.

Saunders, Captain, Inspector of Musketry, on duty, to Kamptee.
Hanly, Veterinary Surgeon, 4th Dragoon Guards, on duty, to England.
Fuller, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Jones, Lieutenant, 59th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Elias, Lieutenant, 59th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
James, Ensign, 59th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Trail, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Forbes, Ensign, 6th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Fellows, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Toole, Lieutenant, Quartermaster General's Department, on duty, to Poona.
Macleod, Major, 26th Regiment N. I., to join, to Baroda.
Harcourt, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Beville, Lieutenant, 25th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Deolalee.
Thornhill, Captain, 6th Brigade P. A., on duty, to Mhow.
Tremenheere, Major-General, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Aden.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Feb. 9.)

Mr. Henry Barkley Henderson, Judge of Benares, is appointed to officiate as Judge at Shahjehanpore, with effect from the date on which Mr. Fendall Thompson avails himself of leave granted him.

The Reverend G. Davey Symonds is appointed to be Chaplain of Bareilly, with effect from the 1st Jan. vice the Reverend J. Richards, appointed Chaplain of Nynee Tal.

Mr. Charles Pavin Bird, C.S., is posted as an Assistant to the Agra Division.

Under the orders of the Government of India, Mr. H. F. White, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, and Mr E. L. Hunt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, are temporarily placed on special duty to carry out surveys for a line of railway between Moradabad and Roorkee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
	Wooden Ships "	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d to £4 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6. per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Yokohama	Blonet	Liverpool, Nov. 19.
	Von Berg	Fesenfeldt	Bangkok, Dec 31.
	Abyssinia (s)	Templeton	Bussorah, Jan. 28.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Guizelar	Bhownuggur, Feb. 10.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Duppy	Goa, Feb. 10.
	China (s)	Stewart	Suez, Jan. 30.
	Queen of the Lakes	Scobi	Clyde, Oct. 9.
	Leaping Water	McNab	London, Sept. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Europe (s)	Martino	Marseilles via Suez Canal.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.
	Indian Merchant	Mills	Calcutta.
	Rangoon (s)	Baker	Aden and Suez.
	Danube (s)	Mann	Liverpool.
	Feze Robance	Profumo	Juddah.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last—
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Goa.
Steamer Carnac, to Bhownuggur.
Steamer General Havelock, to Cutch Mandvee.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of February 7th has the following:—

ARRIVAL—Ship Parsee [B], R Ferguson, London 23rd October.
DEPARTURES—Ships Shelomithi, Sarah Ann, Irwell, and Rurramanny.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—February 5th, Surat, P and O, S A R Weston, Calcutta and Hooghly, A Ripamonti, Bordeaux.
DEPARTURE—February 5th, Surat, P and O, S A R Weston, Galle.
ARRIVAL—February 7th, Vanguard, T McKenzie, Shields.
DEPARTURE—February 7th, Southern Queen, —— London.
DEPARTURE—February 8th, Elizabeth Ann, —— Rangoon.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1869-70.

PATRON.
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.

VICE-PATRONS.
THE HON'BLE SIR RICHARD COUCH.
THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

PRESIDENT.—THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE LLOYD.
THE HON'BLE A. H. CAMPBELL.

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A. STEINACKER, Esq. (Honorary)
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Performing Members.
Rs. 20 per annum (Tickets transferable.)
Ordinary Members.

20 per annum,	entitling the Holder to	one seat	Tickets not transferable.
30 per annum,		two seats	
35 per annum,		three seats	
40 per annum,		four seats	

Subscribers are informed that the SECOND CONCERT will be given in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 16th FEBRUARY, at 9th P.M. punctually.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST PART.

1. (a) The March of the Men of Harlech ......
   (b) Huntsmen's Chorus, "Der Freischutz" Weber.
2. Concerto in D, for Violin ......De Beriot.
3. La Charita, Chorus for female voices......Rossini.
4. Selections from "La Traviata," for Piano. Ascher.
5. L'air de Joseph (Baritone) ......Mehul.

SECOND PART.

6. Laughing Chorus, the "May Queen"......Sterndale Bennett
7. Fantasie de Concert, for Flute ......Boehm.
8. "With Verdure Clad," from the "Creation" (Soprano) ......Haydn.
9. Hallelujah Chorus, from the "Messiah" ...Handel.

During the performance of a piece no admittance will be allowed into the Hall.

ALFRED WAKE.
Honorary Secretary.

TICKETS (Rs. 10 each) for the BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S APPROACHING CONCERT may be had on written application to the Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

KNOX—December 31st, at Funchal, Madeira, Walter Knox, Esq., late Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, aged 32 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ALLAN—February 6th, at 3, Whannell's Road, Egmore, Madras, the wife of Mr. Richard Allan, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DOWKER—February 5th, at Ootacamund, Lieutenant General Howard Dowker, Madras Army, aged 71.
TAYLOR—February 1st, at Cumbum, Reginald Robert, the infant son of Lieutenant R. F. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, aged 5 months and eighteen days.
WILLIAMS—February 3rd, at Madras, of child birth, Maria, wife of Mr. Frederick J. Williams, of the Madras Railway, and daughter of Mr. N. Bazely, senior, aged 38 years and 7 months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

DEATH.

GIRDLESTONE—January 26th, at Seoni, Central Provinces, of jungle fever, Ellen Louisa, wife of F. B. Girdlestone, Esq., aged 23.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

LANCE—February 7th, at Cawnpore, prematurely, the wife of G. E. Lance, C.S., of a girl, still-born.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1870.

BY Act III. of 1869, Section 12, power was given to the Government to draw up rules for the administration of Local Funds to have the effect of law. After, doubtless, much correspondence, in order to collect the opinions of all the chief Revenue officers on the subject, the rules have appeared, and, we think, that in these days when we all are made to feel the insufficiency of the Imperial Funds anything tending to their relief, and especially anything connected with such a step in the right direction, as local taxation for local purposes, possesses sufficient interest for the general public to make any excuse for the following remarks unnecessary. The Local Fund Revenues, as the first of the rules before us informs us, "include the proceeds of the One Anna Cess, the levy of which has been authorized by Bombay Act III. of 1869, and such other funds as Government has either already made over, or may hereafter be pleased to make over, to the Local Fund Committees." The One Anna Cess is an "increased assessment of one anna in the rupee on all lands paying revenue to Government, on all alienated lands except such as are not subject to the general regulations, and an increase of one anna in the rupee on all Sayer (Excise) farms taken from Government." The history of the One Anna Cess, if it can be said to possess a history, is one we should like to see repeated with the municipal rates in smaller towns. At first it was supposed that the people would rather pay one anna more land revenue than not, when they found how immensely they would benefit by it. Thereupon the Revenue officers were ordered to explain the purposes of the cess and take the people's consent to levying it. Curiously enough to the initiated, in some whole districts the payment appeared to be extremely popular, the cess was levied as regularly as the Land Revenue. In others more than half paid, but in some no one paid the cess at all. Whether the people really knew that they need not have paid the cess unless they wished in the districts where it was collected with such punctuality, is a question which we should be sorry to have to answer. Energetic Revenue officers, with an eye to promotion and urged on by their superiors, know that the ryot is a long-suffering individual, and does not think much whether Government exactions can be resisted or not. However, after some years' experience it was discovered that it was rather hard on those who paid, that those who did not pay derived equal benefits from the proceeds of the cess, and the result was Act III. of 1869, which provides for levying the cess, orders its administration by Local Fund Committees, and leaves the details to be drawn up in rules, which rules we have now before us.

"The days of discretionary Government are past," the days are come of Parliamentary Governments, Cabinets and Councils. Here in the East, if anywhere, much of the farce is one would think unnecessary. The people show no desire to have a share in the Government; the Sirkar is their father, they are his children, and are perfectly happy if their parent's decrees do not pass too heavily on their pockets or interfere with their private liberty, are long-suffering, and do rile when rack-rented and oppressed. But England is ever before the eyes of our rulers; Englishmen in England abuse the Board of Trade and long for a Haussman or say they do; virtues are not universally admired among us, a doubt has been expressed by many as to whether in these days of judicial incorruptibility trial by jury is after all the perfection of human justice. We have a vast field before us, among people who care for none of these things. In his natural state the Hindoo does not wish for self-government. Yet we cannot raise funds to clean out the cholera-stricken towns of India without first pretending the people are willingly taxed for the purpose, and then hampering our officers with dusky vestrymen without whose consent no money may be spent. We cannot get rid of our home prejudices in our government of this country; sham justices, sham juries, sham members of parliament are absolutely necessary to us until our government of India is almost typified in the pantaloon-clad brandy-sippng Brahmin of Young Bombay. So as a matter of course these Funds are administered by committees of whom six are official and seven non-official members. The committee being composed—1, of the Collector; 2, of his 1st and 2nd Assistant and his Deputy Collector; 3, the Executive Engineer; 4, an Inamdar or holder of alienated land in the district, to be selected by his brother Inamdars; and 5, six proprietors of land, to be appointed by the Revenue Commissioner. In matters connected with Education, the Educational Inspector is substituted for the Executive Engineer. Now, if we are to have a committee we have little to say against the way in which the above is composed, except that we are sorry to see that no wealthy and independent townsmen can be selected. The merchants are as a rule great travellers, well acquainted with the wants of the districts they have passed through, far more intelligent as a class than Inamdars or ordinary landholders, and likely to be of great assistance, the more especially as they are unbiassed by local influences binding them to any particular village or talooka, and often render valuable pecuniary aid to works in which they take an interest. The only independent members as the committees are at present constituted will probably be men who only know, and will therefore be apt to exaggerate, the wants of their own villages, and while their number is large enough to give them a majority in the committee and enable them to veto the propositions of the local officers, who are really the best representatives of their several districts, it is insufficient to enable one person to be selected from each talooka of the collectorate, and thus to give them a certain representative character. Hitherto the most influential men in the district, usually merchants by profession, formed the non-official part of the committee: these men are usually in a certain sense land-holders, as they most of them possess land from foreclosed mortgages or for their own pleasure, but they are not landholders or cultivators in the sense intended, we presume, by those who passed the rule, and though eligible scarcely likely to be elected. However, as the non-official part of the committee will probably—from our own experience of such committees—be easily manageable and able to render assistance with their local knowledge, it is scarcely to be apprehended that the committees will not work smoothly. After all their power for good or evil is small according to the "wheels within wheels" system laid down in these rules. The Local Funds consist mainly of the One Anna Cess. The One Anna Cess is to be expended entirely in the talooka in which it is levied, one-third belongs to the Educational Department, the remaining two-thirds on means of communication, *i.e.* dhurmsallas or rest houses, water supply, and in the plantation of avenues of trees. And to settle how this is to be distributed, here we come to the inner wheel, there is a talooka committee formed of—"1, the Assistant or Deputy Collector, as president; 2, the Mamlutdar; 3, an officer of the Public Works Department employed in the talooka of not lower grade than a 1st grade Overseer—in Educational matters the Deputy Educational Inspector shall be substituted; 4, an Inamdar or holder of alienated land in the talooka; 5, three proprietors or holders of land."

In multitude of counsel there is safety! so the talooka committee will first settle what they want and how they wish to apply their funds to supply their wants, they will all forward their budgets to the district committee, who will, we quote Rule VII, "examine and decide upon the estimates and proposals for expenditure forwarded by the talooka committees, and shall likewise regulate the expenditure of Local Funds, subject—here is another authority—to the control and general supervision of the Revenue Commissioners, who may, in the exercise of such control, order any expenditure from the Local Funds on special objects for which no specific provision has been made in the Budget, such expenditure being met by allotments from the Reserve or by *re-appropriation from the Budget Assignments.*" That is, we have two elaborately devised committees, one on the top of the other, each presided over by the chief local officers of the talooka or district; and when their joint wisdom has settled how they will spend their money, limited as are the objects in which it may be spent, their decision can be over-ruled and their labours ignored by the Revenue Commissioner. Truly an admirably devised system of checks! Here then we see how charming a middle course has been taken with reference to the control of the expenditure of their funds. The local officers, the Collector and his assistants, preside at meetings with a power limited to giving the casting vote, the town committee settles what it wants in its own immediate talooka, the rent committee, unable to redistribute allotments to different talookas, consider if these talookas with all the local talent at their head really know what it is best for them to have, and then, so as not to do away entirely with the autocratic system which has succeeded in former days, the Revenue Commissioner has power to ignore all their proceedings, overrule their decisions, and spend the money on "special objects." The Collector used in former days to be considered responsible for his district, his work has materially decreased with the introduction of the Survey Settlement, why is he then reduced to a mere cipher in the expenditure of these Local Funds, his power restricted to the casting vote at committees over which he presides? The only consolation—a poor one we confess—which occurs to us on perusing these rules, which tend so to make local officers a nonentity, is that as an actual fact the committees will be as wax in the hands of the presidents, and that the talooka committees' budgets will be drawn up by the Assistant Collectors, the district budgets much what the Collector would make them if he had only the immediate reports of his subordinates and his own opinion to go on. To sum up, our objections to the committees are, first, that they are more or less superfluous; next, that the really intelligent part of the native community are entirely left out; thirdly, that the local officers are virtually deprived of any direct veto on the decisions of the committees, while all the trouble and responsibilities will be theirs; and lastly, that it is a direct slight on the presidents of the district committees to empower the Revenue Commissioners to overrule the opinions of the committees and order any works to be carried out without the advice or opinion of the Collector being taken. Such other points in these rules as require notice we reserve for a future article.

THE Great Eastern leaves her moorings this morning at about half-past seven o'clock, and may be seen off Back Bay and Malabar Point probably about ten o'clock.

THE report we published of the death of Mr. Walter Knox, late Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, is confirmed by the mail. He died at Funchal in Madeira on December 31, and his age is given in the obituary notice as only 32.

THE following native princes and nobles are expected to visit Madras to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh:—The Maharajah of Travancore, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, the Rajah of Pooddoocottah, the Rajah of Kalastry, the Rajah of Ventacagberry, the Rajah of Carwaitnugger. The Rajah of Cochin is ill, and will therefore be unable to go.

THE mail steamer that arrived on Saturday night brought Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey, barrister-at-law, back to Bombay. We presume he means to resume practice at our local Bar, where he held so prominent a position two or three years ago; and as native clients were always somewhat proud of being represented by Anstey Saheb, in spite of his terrible severity on many of their people when he sat as a criminal judge and as Commissioner in Insolvency, he is not likely to remain long briefless. One native to our knowledge wanted to go off to the steamer to retain him before he came ashore. We are sorry to find that Mr. Anstey returns to Bombay with a bad testimonial from the Court of Queen's Bench. It will be remembered he was rather hard upon the Bridgwater bribers and "treaters" and their friends. The Court of Queen's Bench has now in its turn been somewhat hard on him. However we hope—to use an old phrase—that he's not so black as he's painted, and that persons anxious to be considered smart will not associate him with the World and the Flesh oftener than they can help.

THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

THE Master Attendant requests the commanders of the mercantile fleet in port will meet at his office on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 11 A.M., to consider the question of the expected visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay, and there and then to concert measures by which the whole of the mercantile shipping may best do honour to His Royal Highness on this auspicious event.

PASSENGERS TO EUROPE VIA THE CANAL.

THE s. s. EUROPE sailed on Saturday afternoon for Marseilles via Suez Canal with the following passengers:—Sir James Elphinstone, Mr. Chas. Christison, Mr. A. Macpherson, Mr. J. Ward and wife, Capt. Rynd, Capt. Massingbred, Messrs. Jno. Harly, Routier, Carneiro, Wigson, N. Tyabjee, A. Tyabjee, Leeson, Tusberry, and Goubert, Lieut.-Col. Poulton, wife and daughter, Mr. D. Convela, Abbe Barbero, Mr. Frank Josephs, Lieut. St. Eusebe, Mr. James Cawdor and daughter.

PASSENGERS FOR SUEZ BY THE NEERA.

THE following passengers will proceed to Suez today by the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Neera, Captain Hanscom:—Colonels Ternan and Dogson, Mrs. Lukin, Mr. Hall, Reverend Hermann Hoerule, Reverend C. Reuther and Mrs. Reuther, five children and ayah, Reverend J. D. Brown and Mrs. Brown, and three children, Reverend Bishop Kingsley, Mrs. Waugh, four children and ayah, Mr. Lechtenberg, Mr. G. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Conelly, Mrs. Bailey and two children, Mr. Hackney.

THE LATE COLONEL MOIR.

WE regret to have to announce the death at this station of Colonel G. Moir, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, on the morning of the 5th instant. A better horse artillery officer than the deceased the service did not boast, and he was as popular and respected by all serving with and under him as professionally accomplished. Colonel Moir had seen much active service; for, from the opening of the Gwalior Campaign in 1843 to the close of the mutiny and rebellion, he had played his part in nearly every engagement of note at this side of India. He died of virulent jungle fever contracted while out shooting, and had not been longer than a few days ailing when death ensued.

The following Station Order by Major General Beatson, commanding the division, appeared on Saturday:

"It is with the greatest regret that the Major General Commanding has to announce the death of Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel G. Moir, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, which took place this morning. By the death of this distinguished officer Her Majesty's service has sustained a severe loss, and the Major General is sure that all who knew Colonel Moir will agree in lamenting the loss of so good and estimable an officer."—*Mofussilite.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 21ST JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. China (Captain J. D. Steward) with the English mails of 21st January arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening at half past six o'clock, being twenty-fours hours before contract time. She left Suez on the 30th January at 9 A.M., arrived at Aden on the 5th inst. and sailed at three o'clock that afternoon. Fine weather with moderate variable winds was experienced throughout the voyage. On the 1st inst. the China spoke the s. s. Columbian; on the 2nd she passed a steamer standing to northward; on the 4th exchanged night signals with a steamer supposed to be the Hindostan; and on the 6th passed a sailing ship becalmed. The following is a list of the China's

PASSENGERS.

From Southampton—Major and Mrs Mason, Major Morgan, Captain F T Hill, Rev Mr Reed, Drs D J Walsh, Herbert and Trevor, Mrs Holroyd and the Misses (2) Holroyd, Messrs W J Webber, Martin, Ingram, Williamson, Roberts, and Williams, R N.

From Marseilles—Colonel Shortt, Captain Stewart, Captain Griffith, Rev Mr Storr and Mrs Storr, Dr Jardine, Dr Sidney Smith, Mr and Mrs Colville, Mr and Mrs Graham, Mrs Morriss, Mrs Prinsep, Messrs T C Anstey, Brown, E S Rouse, Egerton, Jefferson, Morcom, Herbert, Parker, Reswick, Comber, Maxwell, Beattie, Thorburn.

From Suez—Mr and Mrs Macdonald and European female servant, Mr Vining and Mr Bertram Mitford.

From Aden—Captain Roberts, R E, and Mons Chevrillon.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 21ST JANUARY.

THE Post Office authorities have now almost completed their arrangements for taking over the telegraphs within the United Kingdom, and it is expected the work of transfer will commence on this day week and will be finished by the 4th of February. The cash will be paid over to the companies somewhat sooner, but that is a comparatively simple business; the principal difficulty lying in the organization of telegraph facilities on a widely extended scale all over the country and in arranging that things shall work smoothly at the outset. The one shilling rate, for messages of twenty words, will come into operation about the 4th of February, when the transfer is fairly concluded, but not sooner, because the officials are by no means anxious to have a crowd of messages at starting. As it is, there is certain to be some disappointment at first; many of the staff will be new to their work and will make mistakes that would "make Quinctilian stare and gasp," or turn the blundering operators of the Indo-European line green with envy. Besides, there has all along been an impression that every district post office will be an office for receiving and despatching telegraph messages, whereas the actual arrangement made involves, in the first instance at least, only a selection of offices. Still, any drawbacks to the contrary notwithstanding, the accommodation provided for the public will be immense, as you may gather from the circumstance that the total number of telegraph offices in London alone, without counting the remoter suburbs, will be 250. Other large towns will be similarly benefited, and the accommodation will of course be extended as the department gets into working trim. Mr. Scudamore will be the responsible head—an inevitable arrangement, since the whole scheme has been wrought out from the very first by him, and his ability in mastering details and general organization is very considerable. His reward for the enormous labour he has gone through will come, I suppose, some day; it certainly has not come yet. for the only substantial return he has yet received is an advance of salary from £1,200 to £1,500 a year. The addition of £300 is worse than paltry—it is positively disgraceful. He should have had £2,000 at the very least. But unfortunately he has fallen on evil days for Government officials; there will be no new liberal salaries while Mr. Robert Lowe mounts guard at the Treasury—his system of retrenchment appears to be summed up in an impartial stinting all round, without the slightest reference to the actual good of the service, the merits of the individuals suddenly put on short commons, or the claims of justice. If I am not mistaken, the indiscriminate application of this principle very nearly lost the Government the services of Mr. Scudamore altogether. That gentleman quite recently had an offer from an eminent firm of steam-packet owners in Glasgow and Liverpool to become their financial manager at a salary of 2,500 a year, but declined it. Having been so long in official posts, he does not, I daresay, like to change his duties now, besides he is naturally anxious to carry out his task of organizing the telegraph service, and he counts no doubt on receiving a handsome recognition of his labours a little later when the profitable results are apparent in the revenue tables.

There has been some talk this week about the Great Eastern and the absence of news as to her whereabouts since she left St. Vincent on the 23rd November last for your port. In point of fact there is not the least cause for anxiety since it was scarcely possible to hear of her sooner. Her delay at Portland threw her back nearly a fortnight, so that instead of arriving at Bombay early this month, as was at first anticipated, she could hardly do so before the 20th. We may have a telegram now at any moment announcing her arrival, but of course that depends on the state of the wires, whose action seems as uncertain as ever. We have not yet heard even that the big ship is at the Cape of Good Hope, but that is because we have no means of ascertaining before the Mail comes in this day week. Thus the strong probabilities are that we shall learn she is at Bombay before we hear she has reached the Cape. Captain Sherard Osborn has thought it necessary to alleviate some anxiety that has been expressed on the subject by communicating these facts in a letter posted on Tuesday on the Stock Exchange and by another yesterday announcing that the ship had been spoken on the 5th December. It must be understood, however, that the so-called fears about the Great Eastern's safety are entirely Capel Court and Throgmorton Street fears, caused by the circumstance that the shares of the British Indian Submarine Company, whose cable the vessel has on board, are at about 4½ premium. Should any accident happen, here is a fine field for operators for the fall, since all Indian telegraph shares are at a premium and all would be affected. If any of the speculative *habitués* of the Stock Exchange sell in anticipation of disaster they may burn their fingers severely. The shares are not numerous and they are strongly held. There has, however, been a pause in all Stock Securities this week, the accounts from Paris being unsatisfactory, and the opportunity is a fair one for the tactics of our good friends the bears. In about a week when the large sum of money to be paid to the telegraph companies by Government comes into the markets, the opportunity will be past.

The joint stock banks here have had their meetings and declared their half-yearly dividends, all of which are fairly satisfactory. The London and Westminster divides at the rate of 8½ per cent. for the six months; the Union Bank, 7½ per cent.; the London Joint Stock, 7½ per cent.; the City, 3½; the Consolidated, 2½; Imperial, 2½; Alliance, 1½. The National Discount Company divides at the rate of 16½ per cent. per annum. The National Bank, which figured some time ago through the connection formed by certain of its former directors with Laffitte and Co., Limited, and other schemes now in liquidation, seems to be getting round again, since it got rid of Mr. Harry Lewis, M.P., Sir Joseph McKenna, and others of the old board. Its present chairman is Mr. Massey, late Financial Secretary for India. The report issued to-day announces a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, besides transferring £7,500 to reserve, and amongst other things that the amount due by the late bank of Hindostan, China and Japan, is now reduced to £36,074 14 9, being a decrease of £82,921-8-11 within the half year. There is a vast deal of difference in the way some of these concerns are managed, as I will shew by two illustrations. The London and Westminster Bank has deposits, &c. to the amount of no less than £20,444,320-5; its acceptances are only £821,094 10. On the other hand, the City Bank shews an amount due on deposits, &c. of £2,521,208-3-3, while the acceptances are no less than £2,536,449-4-6—more than the total deposits. Of course these acceptances may be amply covered by securities in hand, but the kind of business this item shows is generally considered far from the best. I should add, however, that the amount of acceptances has diminished by about half a million sterling since the previous report, which is a favourable symptom.

A report was also issued last night, which has created some talk, that of the Brighton Railway Company, of which Mr. Samuel Laing is chairman. It is chiefly remarkable for its outspoken criticisms on the law of compensation for railway accidents. The company is at present a grievous sufferer from the working of the law, having had to pay £46,000 for damages to persons injured by the New Cross accident last summer. Nobody was killed on that occasion, hardly anybody was even seriously hurt, yet actions in the law courts have been dragging on ever since and are not yet over. One man has been punished for fraud and perjury in having represented he was hurt and thus obtained compensation when it turned out he was not present at all. Others obtained really excessive damages, and attempts are to be made to reduce them. The report asserts that the system of claiming compensation has now become one of "organized extortion," a class of men having grown up in the legal and medical professions "who make a trade of railway accidents." The total number of claims arising out of the New Cross casualty was 3?7 out of about 600 passengers, and the report says, "It is not too much to assert that numbers of these which would have been amply compensated by a payment varying from one to five pounds, or by the renewal of a bent hat or a crushed bonnet have, under the present system, been swelled into demands of hundreds." There is much truth in this statement. The passengers were *returning* from the Licensed Victuallers fête at the Crystal Palace. How many of the whole cargo were capable of taking care of themselves and why should the company pay for that incapability where it existed? Something no doubt was due for the negligence that led to the collision, but a precise and equitable assessment is very difficult, and it is not juries who are competent for the task. Mr. Laing suggests a permanent special commission appointed by the Board of Trade, with power to enforce its decisions, and the idea is not unsound.

The number of vessels loading both here and in Liverpool for the East via Suez Canal is increasing, and I have no doubt an impetus may be given to the movement by the letter from Mr. Blow narrating the voyage of the Sin Nanzing, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* and was transferred in full to *The Times*. It is also only natural that both shipowners and underwriters should feel encouraged by the absence of any news of disaster in the Red Sea which was at one time looked for. A good deal has been said about the intended doings of the Austrians, Italians and Russians with a view to secure the Continental and India trade. But so far as the Austrians are concerned, I learn from a Hungarian friend here who has relations with the Vienna officials of the Board of Trade, that not much need be expected for some time. Trieste is altogether unsuited for a large foreign trade by steamships; Fiume is not much better, and the really fine natural harbours on the Dalmatian coast, Cattaro and Spalatro, have still to be connected with the interior of the Empire by railway. Baron Beust has, however, set his heart on accomplishing this connection by a branch line from Laybach, on the South Austrian State's railway, to Spalatro, thus crossing Dalmatia and securing a communication of great strategical as well as commercial importance. Spalatro is so far down the coast that it may almost be termed a Mediterranean harbour, while Trieste is in a sort of *cul de sac*. Such is the account given to me of the views of the Austrian statesmen, and I have no reason to doubt its substantial correctness.

The scheme of reconstruction of the Albert Assurance Office, prepared by a committee of which Mr. James Thomson, chairman of the Agra Bank, is chairman, will be announced, we are told, in a few days.

Accounts from Lancashire are still good. Cotton is steady, yarn and cloths are better, the millowners are well under contract at more profitable rates than they have had for a long time, and many mills which have been standing still for months, owing to the failure of their proprietors, have been bought by other manufacturers and set to work. I only hope they will not overdo it.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 21ST JANUARY.

MR. FORSTER'S hopeful and energetic speech at Bradford has put new heart into the Radical party, whose expectations of what the coming session would bring forth were sadly damped last week by the cautious officialism of Mr. Bright's addresses to his constituents. There is a strong feeling among advanced Liberals that the Government ought not to be content with passing an Irish Land Bill this year, and that a determined effort should be made to do something for England by carrying through Parliament a measure for abolishing University Tests and a National Education Bill. Adopting Mr. Bright's metaphor, that you can't drive six omnibuses abreast through Temple Bar, Mr. Forster cheerfully says that he does not see why the Irish Land omnibus should not go through first, and the Education omnibus follow immediately afterwards. There will be plenty of room and time, he maintains, if the Government will but put down "crawlers"—or, in plain language, compel obstructive private members to stand aside, and let the great work of legislation go smoothly on. The allusion to "crawlers" is not a very happy one, for the Ministry have just made a great mess of trying to put down "crawlers"—the name given to cabs that linger conveniently about the streets to pick up fares instead of going to the public stands—in the streets of London; and they may possibly find private members in the House of Commons as irrepressible as the cabmen. But, remembering Mr. Forster's success in carrying the Endowed Schools Bill last year, we ought not to despair of his means in accomplishing whatever he undertakes. The Government Bill will not perhaps satisfy the Birmingham League; for Mr. Forster, while declaring that "no religious differences must stand in the way of an elementary secular education," significantly hinted that there was an "irreligious" as well as a "religious" difficulty, and that "public opinion would not allow the State to prevent the teaching, any more than the preaching, of religion." This protest against the secular bigotry which would extirpate every trace of religion from our national schools looks as if Mr. Forster intends to utilize, so far as is possible, the present denominational system, supplementing it with secular schools, instead of destroying it altogether and constructing a wholly new system.

An extraordinary mistake occurred in the telegraphic report of Mr. Forster's speech. The right honourable gentleman was made to say, "It may be a dream, but still I believe in its fulfilment. I believe that the time will come when not only England and her colonies, but all English-speaking nations, will gladly enter into one great confederation." It seemed strange that a sober, strenuous, practical-minded statesman like Mr. Forster should have been so carried away, in a fit of oratorical enthusiasm, as to become a dreamer of dreams worthy only of the melodramatic young hero of Locksley Hall, who saw the vision of "the Parliament of man, the federation of the world." Men's fancies are free, but speculations on the prospect of recruiting the American Republic with the kingdom of Great Britain might fairly be left by a responsible Minister, addressing his constituents on serious questions of legislation, to be indulged in by irresponsible speakers and writers like Sir Charles Dilke and the authors of gushing leading articles in our philo-American daily papers. It turns out that Mr. Forster in reality only expressed the hope all men entertain that there may be durable peace between England and the United States; and that he only spoke of the possibility of creating a strong "confederation" of England and her colonies, with the view of discouraging the popular belief that the present Ministry is anxious to carry out a policy of separation. He himself wrote to the papers yesterday to make this correction; but his letter seems to have reached the *Daily Telegraph* office too late to prevent the insertion in to-day's issue of that paper of a disgusting rhapsody in which poor Mr. Peabody's corpse is once more used to show we are approaching the realization of the dream that Mr. Forster never dreamt.

Mr. Forster's reference to the Colonial question was necessarily vague; but the discussion of England's Colonial policy which has been going on in the newspapers all through the recess has been by no means fruitless, though it may not have enabled politicians to formulate a new code of laws for the government of a confederated empire. Some writers are unreasonably angry that the question should ever have been raised, whether it might not be expedient for this country to grant her principal colonies complete independence. Mr. Froude impatiently accuses Liberals of want of patriotism, because they ask what is the real value of the imperial fabric, built up and maintained at the cost of so much English blood and treasure? And it is certain that in most other countries there could be no serious dispute as to the policy of abandoning certain possessions of the State. In France, for instance, where the honour of the flag is sacred, and where no sacrifice is considered too great to attain those darling objects of French statesmanship—"ships, colonies, and commerce"—no government could live which was suspected of wishing to evacuate such unprofitable dependencies as Algeria and Cochin China; and, heavy as was the cost of the Mexican war, and vain the dream of establishing a new Latin Empire in the West, the crime of Louis Napoleon in the eyes of the French people is not that he should ever have attempted the enterprize, but that he should have withdrawn from it so ignominiously. But in England we now apply to all national affairs the test of Mr Lowe's great principle of "payment by results." No institution is too ancient, no sentiment too holy, to be allowed to escape the most searching criticism. Whatever is found, no matter how fair its appearance, to be rotten or unproductive, is ruthlessly swept away. Whatever can show by its fruits just cause for its continued existence is supported and made more durable by the issue of a severe and unbiassed inquiry. To take an illustration, the most ardent patriot must have been satisfied with the result of the controversy that was waged about Gibraltar last year. That controversy appeased the national conscience by proving, beyond all manner of doubt, that it would do England a great deal of harm, and the rest of the world no good, for us to give back into the hands of the Spaniards the fortress which is the grandest trophy we possess of the valour of our fathers. So, if our Colonial Empire is after all but the shadow of an empire with which the people of England have been mocked, if it brings us no accession of wealth or power, but is an unsubstantial pageant costing us a good round sum of money every year, the temper of the time will encourage our statesmen to take as little heed of sentimental outcries about common lineage and loyalty and literature, as Mr. Micawber's creditors did of his wife's protestations that she never would desert Mr. Micawber. If, on the other hand, the colonies are discovered to be worth keeping, the whole strength of the Empire will be put forth, without regard for life or treasure, to make the connexion between them and them thereby permanent. The discussion so far, and practically it has been terminated this week by the able letters of "A Colonist" in the *Times*, has at least dissipated a good many idle fancies, and given people at home, as well as in the colonies, a clearer apprehension of their relative position towards one another, and of the true nature and strength of these ties which still bind them together. The notion, till lately so common, that England cannot get on in the world without the help of her colonies, has been definitively abandoned. It is true that Mr. Froude, in a passionate and one-sided article on "England and her Colonies," in the January number of *Fraser's Magazine*, has started what, with all respect for the writer, one must call the silly theory that England is degenerating into a country of enormous cities, and must lose her place in the first rank of nations for want of a population of hardy peasantry, unless she transfers a few millions of her people to the waste lands of Canada and Australia, where their strong arms and brains will be nourished by agriculture, and always remain available for defence of the mother-country against all enemies. For a man who prides himself on his patriotism it seems a sufficiently unpatriotic conclusion to advise that England should consent to become dependent on her colonies for protection, in order to escape the alternative of becoming a dependency of America. If it were true that townspeople cannot fight (and Americans themselves will hardly accept Mr. Froude's assertion that it was the Western farmers who conquered the South, after the "enthusiastic clerks and shopboys" of New England had been thoroughly beaten), the proper remedy for our condition would be to make England sufficient for herself by abolishing her feudal land-laws, and so distributing her great estates as to force a new growth of hardy peasantry. There is plenty of room in England for a denser agricultural population; and, besides, the Highlands of Scotland might be re-peopled with men in place of cattle. This is what the revolutionary section of the working class demand; and their policy has at least this advantage over Mr. Froude's, that it would keep the recruits of our fighting forces at home instead of transporting them to the antipodes. But the colonists themselves do not take the high ground claimed for them by Mr. Froude. They believe England is not decaying, but has still within herself all the energy and wealth required to maintain her power. Even the committee of gentlemen who at first adopted a peremptory tone in their communication with Lord Granville have been forced to see that the threat of bereaving England of her colonies has no longer any terrors for English taxpayers, and all their anxiety now is to assure us that the colonists themselves do not want to go, and are extremely proud of the honour of being British subjects. "A Colonist," to whose letters I have already referred, goes beyond the colonial committee, and takes up new ground by endeavouring to show that Canada is most valuable to us for imperial purposes. Englishmen are ready and willing to hear anything that can be said on this side of the question; and there is much force in "A Colonist's" argument, that although we spend money on Canada, it costs the Canadians no small sum to guard their country against the Fenians who strike at us through them. Possibly also he may be right in contending that the United States would not dare to attempt the annexation of Canada by force, and that in time of war they would be paralyzed for offensive action out of America by the existence of a fighting force of half a million of men, loyal to the British Crown, on their borders. Certainly, it may be conceded that we should gladly spend millions on millions to obtain in time of war such a foothold on the American continent as is now given us by the possession of Canada; and, if the Dominion were once incorporated in the Republic, the aggressive force of the States would be immensely increased. But, leaving these speculations, we may be content to think that the discussion has done good by bringing out declarations from the colonists that they have no wish to oppress British taxpayers, that, being practically self-governed, they recognize the reasonableness of being required to defend themselves, but that, being proud of the name of Englishmen, they wish to remain under the protection of the British flag with the obligation of sharing our dangers and helping us to overcome them so far as they are able. The English people are by no means anxious to cut those mature colonies adrift; and, now that all parties fairly understand one another, it may be hoped that a mutual good feeling will grow up which will prove as strong "a bond to weld the Empire together" as Mr. Forster could desire.

If emigration is a good thing for England, we ought to be glad that the distrust in which Mr. Edmond Beales and Mr. George Potter are held by steady-going merchants and bankers has prevented the amalgamation of all the societies formed to aid emigrants in finding new houses; for, while two or more societies are competing with one another, each is stirred to more vigorous action and a much larger amount of money is subscribed by the public. The President of the Poor Law Board, Mr. Goschen, has now given a fresh impulse to the emigration movement by offering 10s. a head, from his private purse, towards paying the expenses of 2,000 emigrants to be sent out by the British and Colonial Society. Several similar offers have been made since Mr. Goschen's letter was published; and the society will probably be enabled to transport a goodly number of English families to Canada this spring. So long as the emigration is composed of men, women, and children in just proportions, pauperism in England is not directly increased by such an exodus; but on the other hand the sum of extreme misery at home is not directly lessened by this employment of British capital to take strong and healthy families out of the kingdom. If, however, they will but remain in Canada after they get there, and not be tempted to cross the border, the emmigrants will be very valuable to the dominion. The Canadians may need all the help we can give them, if the Red River business is as serious as many persons suppose; but it appears to be in truth a slight affair, though the American papers, always on the look-out for disaffection in English colonies, have as usual by their despatches from Red River managed to make a mountain out of a molehill.

The situation in France is unchanged, except that every day the antagonism of the new Ministry to the Revolutionary party becomes more marked. Napoleon must find some consolation for the loss of personal power in the reflection that Emile Ollivier and his colleagues, who till lately were the Emperor's most formidable opponents, are now committed to the defence of "order" and the Empire, if necessary by "the shedding of blood." But the Republicans, though shrinking at present from a conflict, are by no means disheartened, and the exultation of journals of the *bourgeoisie*, both in France and England, over Rochefort's unwillingness to provoke another massacre of the mob by the army, are not less imprudent than unmanly. There is a cowardly and ferocious article in the *Times* this morning, reminding us of "the old Greek story of how when a community of slaves suddenly raised the standard of revolt and declared open war, their masters disdained to appear in the field with the usual weapons of attack, but, arming themselves with whips, flogged their despised enemy back again into submission." The moral of the story, according to the leading journal, is that the shop-keepers of Paris, who turned out as "amateur constables" the other day, should make Rochefort ridiculous by breaking his head with a stick, instead of letting him be shot and made a martyr of. Articles of this sort can not embarrass the French ministry, which knows very well that the Parisian mob is thoroughly in earnest, and that sticks are not of much use against men armed with revolvers. Though few Englishmen wish success to the revolutionists, it is clear that the battle is by no means at an end yet; and the most fatal mistake the Ollivier Ministry could commit would be to suppose that French Republicans can be safely treated with contempt, or that it is possible to have them beaten and whipped into submission to an authority they have vowed to destroy.

I am sorry to think that not in England only, but in Bombay, there will be much rejoicing over the opinion delivered by Chief Justice Cockburn yesterday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the conduct of Mr. Chisholm Anstey as a member of the Bridgwater Election Commission—an opinion which must be fatal to the learned gentleman's hopes of ever again occupying a judicial or *quasi*-judicial position either in this country or in any of the colonies. An application had been made to the Court of Queen's Bench by Mr. Lovibond, solicitor for the Liberal candidates at the Bridgwater election, for a *mandamus* to compel the Commissioners to grant him a certificate of indemnity, securing him against suits founded upon answers to the Commissioners' questions in which he had directly criminated himself. The statute provides that witnesses are "entitled" to such a certificate, if they answer questions put to them fully and truly. Mr. Lovibond stated very frankly what share he himself had had in bribing the electors; but Mr. Anstey, aided by Mr. Price (the Chairman of the Commissioners), put him through a long cross-examination, with the evident purpose of making him say something to inculpate Mr. Kinglake; and, because he declined to say what Mr. Kinglake may have "thought" or "believed" with regard to bribery of which it was not shown that he had been directly cognizant, they refused him his certificate. The whole Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, and Justices Blackburn, Mellor, and Lush, were unanimous in deciding that the rule for a *mandamus* to the Commissioners should be absolute. The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said, "Considering the position in which Mr. Lovibond has been placed, I, for one, must say that he has been most unfairly and unjustly dealt with, and that the injustice with which he has been treated has reached its culminating point in the refusal of the certificate ..... Having again and again looked over the questions and answers in his evidence, the result has been to produce a most painful impression on my mind as to the injustice with which he has been treated. And I do not remember even in the course of my experience to have heard—or heard of—such a cross examination as that to which he was exposed." The Chief Justice then read some of the questions and answers as "specimens of the tone and spirit in which the examination was conducted;" and "commenting on more than one of the questions put by Mr. Anstey, he observed that they were put upon the assumption that the witness had said certain things when in fact he had said nothing of the kind. And with regard to the last observation by Mr. Anstey, that the witness had given his evidence in a most 'disgraceful' manner, the Lord Chief Justice observed, that this was an animadversion entirely beyond the scope of the Commissioners' function, and he added, with much emphasis, that though he would not say the term 'disgraceful' was altogether inopportune, he did not think it was to the witness the remark ought to be applied." You may think what the provocation must have been, to cause the Chief Justice of England to vary the colourless propriety usual in judgments of his court by censuring in language of such crushing severity the conduct of a barrister of high standing while filling a most responsible public office. At the time the commission was sitting, I drew your attention to the scandalous licence Mr. Anstey allowed himself in putting questions to the witnesses; and, terrible as the effect of the condemnation passed upon him by the Chief Justice must be to him professionally, the general verdict is that the punishment was well deserved.

The speech of Sir Stafford Northcote on "Free Trade and Reciprocity" shows that the leaders of the Conservative party are quite aware of the folly of attempting to create a reaction in favour of Protection in this country. In reply to Mr. Bright's challenge, "What imports would you put taxes upon?" Sir Stafford replies that he does not wish to tax anything, but that he thinks Mr. Cobden did not make so good a bargain as he might have made with the French Government, and that agitation may induce France to lower some of her import duties on English goods, and so give our manufactures fair play. There is something to be said for this modified version of reciprocity, and it is a plausible one to found a motion for inquiry upon; but Mr. Bright's section of the Liberal party will no doubt stoutly oppose all investigation into the results of the French treaty, which, as the crowning achievement of Mr. Cobden's public life, is in their eyes a perfectly wise and sacred work, to be maintained inviolate at all hazards.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of yesterday publishes a very able "note" which has been submitted to the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the excessive number of marks given for "English" in the competitive examination for appointments in the Indian Civil Service. The writer of the "note" argues, that, as nearly all educated young Englishmen have spent the best years of their school life in studying classics and mathematics, more marks ought to be given for proficiency in these studies than in any other. In this way alone, he contends, is it possible to judge fairly what each candidate is worth, by ascertaining whether their time at school has been passed to good purpose. Any young man can be "crammed" with English for examination in a year or so, and the large number of marks awarded for English encourages cramming and discourages the very class of men whom Lord Macaulay wished to attract to the service. The writer quotes statistics to show that cramming is on the increase, and recommends a sensible reduction in the number of marks for English. I should think the wider question will soon be raised, whether it is not time to revise the whole system of selection for Indian appointments. At present, competition is limited to a number of appointments, valuable enough in themselves, but continually growing less so in proportion to the whole number of official places in India. At present, any man who wishes his son to go into the Indian political service can do so far more easily by getting him a commission in the army and letting him study for the Staff Corps, than by keeping him in London at a heavy expense to go in for, and the chances are fail in, an examination for an appointment in the Covenanted Civil Service. If the competition system of selection is good, it ought to be applied impartially to all appointments that are not strictly military.

The *Pall Mall* does not prosper as a morning paper, and has certainly no chance at present of becoming an effective rival to the *Times*. It has already given signs of infirmity of purpose by reducing its number of pages from 12 to 8, so that its size now is merely that of the old evening paper, with the difference that the sheet is folded into 8 instead of 16 pages. People naturally complain that the sole result of the change has been to make the price of the paper twopence again, instead of a penny. J. M. M.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. J. C. LOCH, late of the firm of Parry and Co. of Madras, has been appointed Deputy Collector of Sea Customs at that port.

MR. J. D. SIM is expected to arrive at Madras from England about the 20th instant to take his seat as Member of Council. He goes via Beypore.

A FRENCH gentlemen, Baron Soy, is on a visit at this station. He intends remaining until the Royal Duke's arrival, when he proceeds with him to the Luckimpore jungles, tiger-shooting.—*Lucknow Times*, Feb. 9.

IT seems we were totally misinformed regarding an alleged intention of removing the 11th Foot from Morar, in consequence of the barracks there having been condemned. Such a measure has not been even suggested.—*Pioneer.*

ALL hail to the Suez Canal! It has already had the effect of beating down the prices of European goods. Messrs. Gill and Co., the well-known wine merchants of Mark Lane, have established an agency in Government Place for the sale of the best brands at rather less than 25 per cent. over London prices. This difference is calculated to cover freight, duty, ullage, and other incidental charges, but the result is this, that instead of paying 50 rupees for 50 shilling wine, we are called upon to pay no more than Rs. 32. There is here a saving of 18 rupees a dozen, so that, to borrow an old joke, the more one drinks the more one saves.—*Englishman*, Feb. 9.

WE hear from Vellore that there has been another disturbance at that station; on Tuesday and Wednesday last all was confusion at the Central Jail. A change of diet caused great dissatisfaction amongst the prisoners, of whom there are upwards of five hundred located there at present, and a spirit of insubordination prevailed to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to order out the police. Under the able management of Captain Macleod order and quiet were restored, but not until about a dozen of the most troublesome men got a hundred lashes each with a cat-o'-nine-tails. Although the men continued to refuse their food at first, they seem to have thought better of it, and matters are going on quietly. The weather is said to be delightful, the mornings being extremely cold.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 7.

THE Bar are unconsciously engaged in killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. The fees demanded by Indian barristers who can presume to put fancy prices on themselves are simply preposterous, but the fact is now well known in legal circles at home, and scores of barristers are coming out to the country to divide the spoil. With the greater supply of legal talent, the price for it must needs go down and—stay down. The Bar have had it their own way for many a year; it is high time that the battle of the law shall not be all in favour of the rich. The reign of fabulous fees is well nigh over, and with the increase of competition there will be an increase of care on the part of advocates to do justice to their clients. A man who can command two or more thousand rupees for simply "moving" a Court, must be superhuman to resist the temptation to treat clients cavalierly at times.—*Madras Mail*, Feb. 7.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REDUCTIONS IN THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

LONDON, 1st Feb.

The "Homeward Mail" says it believes that a despatch was sent to India by last mail, sanctioning the reductions in the Staff appointments in the three presidencies and the disbandment of certain native corps in Bengal, in conformity with the proposals submitted by the Government of India in October last. The same paper states that it is not yet decided as to the reductions to be made in the regular regiments of native infantry.

Only two regiments of European infantry, instead of three as formerly, will proceed to India next month.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

LONDON, 3rd February.

Sir Roderick Murchison has written to the "Times," discrediting the report of the death of Dr. Livingstone.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, 9th Feb.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Cairns criticised the Queen's speech, and chiefly condemned the policy in Ireland, which, he said, was unsound and unsatisfactory, being calculated to excite discontent and disorder. Earl Granville replied.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone announced that it was his intention to introduce a bill with reference to the Irish land question on the 5th instant.

Mr. Disraeli declared that the Government were responsible for the recent agitation and excesses in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone defended the policy adopted by Government, and believed that the real remedy for the discontent in Ireland was to revise the remedial laws. Both Houses adopted the address.

Mr. Bright is seriously ill.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

M. de Lesseps has telegraphed that the minimum depth of the Suez Canal is at present 19 feet, and that the rock now existing in the canal will be removed before the end of this month, when a depth of from 23 to 26 feet will be obtainable.

FRANCE.

Slight disturbances in Paris were repeated last night.

M. Ollivier, in replying to M. Keratry, said that preparation had been made to rescue M. Rochefort. Eight barricades had been erected and a gunsmith's shop pillaged; numerous persons had been injured. Two hundred arrests have been made.

THE ELECTION OF DONOVAN ROSSA.

LONDON, 11th February.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone proposed to annul the election of Donovan Rossa. Mr. Maguire proposed to refer the motion to a committee. Mr. Gladstone's motion was adopted by 301 against 8 votes.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF CALCUTTA.

LONDON, 12th Feb.

Sir Richard Couch has been appointed the Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Grant Duff, in replying to Colonel Sykes, said that no money had been paid out of Indian taxes to subalterns of the Royal army to induce them to enter the Staff Corps. He added that subalterns of four years' standing would receive a sum equivalent to the payment made upon selling out.

INDIAN POSTAGE.

The Marquis of Hartington in replying to Mr. Hadfield said that the subsidy paid for Indian Mails considerably exceeded the amount received from postage, and he could not hold out any prospect of a reduction in the rate of postage. He had no control, he said, over the rates and management of Indian Telegraph Companies, but was at present in communication with some, and would urge them to give the public every facility.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Edinburgh an extra Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

THE INDIAN PRESIDENCY BANKS.

The "Home News" reports that a Commission in connection with the relation of the Indian Government with the Presidency Banks will be moved for, and that when the debate comes on Government will probably announce the cessation of the present connection after a given date.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

M. de Lesseps telegraphs to the effect that the rock at Serapeum has been entirely removed, and that the largest vessels can now pass through the canal.

ARRESTS IN PARIS.

The latest telegrams from Paris announce that thirty-five persons have been arrested for plotting against the Government.

OBITUARY.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

General O. Macleod, General Bloomfield, and Captain Harry Braber (sic).

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The following has been communicated to the press by the Government of India:—

The date of the latest news received from Dr. Livingstone is July 9th, 1869, near Lake Bangiveolo. He reiterates his belief that he has found the sources of the Nile between latitude 10° and 12° south, that is to say nearly in the position which Ptolemy assigned to them. The waters of the northern slope of the elevated plains which overlook the valley of Cazembe are conveyed by a multitude of streams into the Chambeze. This river flows into Lake Bangiveolo, and under the name of Luapula unites it with Lake Moero. Again it changes its name after leaving this point, and becomes known as the Lualaba, as it runs on to Lake Ulenge. Into Lake Ulenge also flows the Lufira, a large river coming from the western side of the same great plain, the northern slope of which is drained by the Chambeze. The combined waters of the Lufira and the Chambeze are said by some of Dr. Livingstone's native informants to enter Lake Tanganyika, and thence, under the different name of the Loanda, pass on to Lake Choambe, which he considers to be the same as Sir Samuel Baker's Albert Nyanza; others maintain that the Lufira finds its way by the west of Tanganyika to Lake Choambe. These questions have still to be settled; and in this the interest of Dr. Livingstone's onward movements centre. The lakes which Dr. Livingstone has seen are of considerable size, varying from five to ten days' march in length, and are hung by high mountain slopes which open out in bays and valleys, or leave great plains which during the rainy season become so flooded that the caravans travel for days through water up to their knees, and with difficulty find high ground as a resting place for the night. There are plenty of domestic cattle in the country, and an abundance of large game. The climate is declared to be healthy.

A settlement of the shoe question as regards Europeans has been brought about in Siam through the firmness of M. Dillon, the new French Consul at Bangkok. This gentleman, on arrival, positively refused to take off his shoes at the door of the palace, or to deliver his credentials, if required to crawl on all fours into the presence of his Siamese Majesty, as was customary heretofore. The *Siam Advertiser* says that he went so far as to threaten the withdrawal of the French Consulate altogether. M. Dillon was supported in the position he had taken up by the whole Consular body, and their united protests were too much for the Siamese officials. The King was advised to concede the point, and M. Dillon was permitted to deliver his credentials in a standing posture and with his shoes on his feet.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The stay of the Great Eastern in our harbour will be of but few hours' duration after this leaves the press, the arrangement being that she should leave her moorings at about half-past seven or eight o'clock this morning. She will steam round to near the spot where the end of the shore section of the cable is buoyed, and after the end is brought up and spliced with the end of the Great Eastern's deep sea cable, the ship will depart on her voyage.

The people of Bombay—"in the exercise of the first Christian virtue, self-denial," it has been said—denied themselves the pleasure of a walk or drive on the afternoon on Monday last to see the shore end of the cable laid; still it would be quite erroneous to suppose that because of that wonderful self-denial, they took no interest in the great work which was then commenced. That there was some interest in the undertaking was conclusively shown on Friday, on which day at about half past twelve o'clock there was a large assemblage (including some ladies) at Apollo Bunder ready to proceed on board the Great Eastern to a *déjeûner* on the invitation of Captain Halpin. Each time that the Great Eastern has been about to start on a cable-laying expedition, the occasion has been celebrated by a luncheon on board, and Captain Halpin we are glad to say has kept up the custom, and issued invitations to a number of ladies and gentlemen to a *déjeûner* on board his ship. Upwards of a hundred guests assembled on Friday at the Apollo Bunder, where a large barge, seated and tastefully draped with flags, was waiting for their accommodation, and this barge was towed out to the ship by a Government tug. The guests were received on board by Captain Halpin and Mr. Cruikshank, and before tiffin had time for a look about the ship. The ship has now taken on board 8,000 tons of coal; before the guests arrived on board the operations had been stopped, and no coaling went on while the guests were there; but as was to be expected the evidences of the coaling were abundant. The ship no longer presented that beautifully clean deck and trim general appearance that she did when she sailed into our harbour; it was of course impossible that the ship could be clean, and no doubt every one made due allowance for the work which had been going on, and felt that it would have been absurd to expect things to be other than they were. Only a short time elapsed after getting on board, however, till the bell rang for tiffin; and about two o'clock, an adjournment was made to the magnificent grand saloon, where the visitors found three long tables, placed parallel to each other and running fore and aft. The tables were quite filled, and the saloon presented quite a festive appearance. Amongst the merchants present were the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Campbell and Mr. Foggo; of the Royal Engineers were Colonels Ballard and J. J. Trevor; the railways had Mr. Le Mesurier and Mr. Currey; of bankers there were many; for the port authorities was Captain J. E. C. Pryce; while the P. and O. Company and Harbour Board had for spokesman Capt Henry, the popular Superintendent. There were present also Mr. G. A. Kittredge, the American Consul, and Mr. J. Taylor, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Every one knows the zest with which a company applies itself to an excellent tiffin on such an occasion, and we may pass over that pleasant part of the day's proceedings, and give some account of what was said after tiffin.

The Chairman first called upon those present to drink a toast which was always received with enthusiasm wherever there was an assembly of Englishmen, "The Queen,"—(applause)—and seeing that one of Her gracious Majesty's sons was about to visit this country he thought there was considerable appropriateness in drinking not only to the Queen, but to the Queen and the Royal Family. (Applause.)

The toast having been duly honoured,

The Hon. Mr. Campbell then said—When I reflect on the vicissitudes through which the laying of ocean telegraph lines has gone, I am at a loss for words to express my sense of gratification that we should now see the cable which is to connect the greatest of the dependencies of the English Empire with England. (Applause.) Few of those present, I daresay, are really familiar with the history of ocean telegraphy. When I say that the vicissitudes of ocean telegraphy have been such as to damp the courage of many of the most enterprizing men in England;—when I say that it is now fourteen years since the first ocean telegraph of any importance was contemplated, at a time when the Great Eastern certainly existed, but when it was little thought she would ever have part in a work of this kind;—when I reflect that the first cable was laid after an infinity of personal efforts and exertions on the part of those who had to raise the capital;—when I mention that it was really a work of house-to-house visitation, when sums of £500 to £1,000 or £10,000 were raised with extreme difficulty with the view to laying a telegraph cable between England and America;—when I reflect that the Queen's Government granted the use of one of its most splendid vessels, the Agamemnon, and the American Government granted the use of an equally fine vessel, the Niagara, that the expedition set out with the greatest hopefulness but proved a total failure, that a cable was indeed laid, but that no more than one or two messages ever passed through it;—when we remember that the same men who had done that again set to work, and after an increasing amount of labour again raised an enormous capital, and that in the year following a new cable was laid, and a few messages of the greatest importance to both England and America were sent through it, but that there was again a cessation of communication which was a great damper to the courage of all connected with it; then that for eight or nine weary years nothing was attempted;—and when I remember, having been a shareholder in the concern, that in 1865 a new effort was about to be made, that new blood had to be introduced and new agencies altogether employed, and when I remember all the difficulties, with which I was acquainted at the time, of getting up not only the capital, but of making the arrangements for the execution of so great a work, and that some of the greatest men, like Thomas Brassey, some of the greatest engineers and financiers were all associated together to carry out the great work, and that it ended in the amalgamation of two manufacturing companies, by which was started the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company:—you may conceive that this is an occasion to me of great and increasing importance. That company started simply with a view at first of laying the great cable between England and America, and it was again a case of peculiar effort to organize the means. I must give justice here to our sister-country America, and say that without the able and energetic assistance of Mr. Cyrus Field—(hear, hear)—whose name must be familiar to many here, it is a question whether to this day we should have had ocean telegraphy carried out. (Hear, hear.) He was one of the most enthusiastic and hopeful men who could see no difficulties. Ladies and Gentlemen, the toast I have now to propose is "Success to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company"—(loud applause)—a company which I have endeavoured briefly to account for. There have been a score or more cables laid by this company, but this is the fourth great enterprize the company has undertaken. The 1865 cable, we all know, parted in mid ocean, and the cable of 1866 was conceived to be a work of the greatest difficulty by the public; but it was tried in full confidence by the able electricians and engineers connected with the expedition and they proceeded to the work without one doubt as to the successful issue. The doubts of the public at that time may be well computed by what was then the value of the shares, which were scarcely saleable. The cable of 1866, however, was laid, the cable of 1865 picked up, and the shares acquired an enormous value. The third cable was that from France to America, which is of so recent origin that I need scarcely allude to it, except to say that it was carried out and laid under the able superintendence of Captain Halpin—(applause)—who now worthily fills the post of Superintendent of this expedition. (Applause.) But I cannot allude to these matters without some reference to a fact of which some people in Bombay may still have recollection, that so far back as 1865 the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company endeavoured to raise the capital necessary to lay this very cable which is now about to be laid, and that it was thought at that time of Bombay's splendour and self-confidence that the whole capital might be raised in this country. I myself perfectly recollect that it was the wish—and the company were quite willing that it should be so—that the honour and glory of laying this cable should be left to the Bombay community. Lord Charles Hay came out here with a prospectus cut and dry, and had he arrived three months earlier we should have seen this cable laid in 1866, and Bombay alone would have had the honour and glory of it. Circumstances defeated that, and the honour and glory rests with England and the same small number of individuals who have laid all the previous cables. It must not be supposed that this sort of investment has been in any favour at all in England till within the last two years. During the laying of each cable, there have been the same difficulties to encounter. It was a singular and fortuitous circumstance that a vessel of the magnitude of the Great Eastern was available, and great credit and honour are due to Sir Daniel Gooch, who is chairman of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. I can testify to the interest Sir Daniel Gooch always had in this enterprize, and also to the interest taken in it by Mr. Elliott, as well as of Mr. Pendir, who was the great means of ensuring success to this company. (Applause.) I should not sit down without a reference also to Mr. Sherard Osborn—(applause)—who for the last four or five years has been managing director of the company—(applause)—a man of extraordinary energy and also a man of great faith. I should also mention that the company has been suitably and worthily represented here of late by Mr. Donald Cruikshank—(applause)—a man who has been through the China Expedition, and has been for some years associated with the company in everything he has had to do. Mr. Sherard Osborn has that rare faculty of finding the best men for the work to be done—(applause)—and I am sure that in appointing Captain Halpin, the commander of the expedition, and all those connected with him, Mr. Sherard Osborn did the best, and that all the arrangements have been made on the best plan. We have assembled here to-day to do honour to this expedition. No expedition of a similar character has started without a similar meeting to inaugurate it. I have myself heard the splendid eloquence of Mr. John Bright on similar occasions, and also that of Mr. Cyrus Field, who carried enthusiasm and did much in raising hopes of success. And our gracious Queen has also in a signal manner marked the interest with which she views these enterprizes, inasmuch as on the successful laying of the cable between England and the United States she was graciously pleased to confer three baronetcies and two knighthoods on those connected with the expedition. I do not think there could have been a more signal mark of Her Majesty's interest in the expedition. (Hear, hear.) I beg to propose the toast of all success to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. (Loud applause.)

The toast was received with all the honours.

Mr. D. Cruikshank, in returning thanks for the manner in which the company had received the toast, said—I thank you in the kindest manner on behalf of the directors for this kindness on your part. Mr. Campbell has told you all about ocean telegraphy: of course I could not have said so much about it, not having had such an intimate acquaintance with the subject as Mr. Campbell, and he has already spoken about the able chairman of directors Sir Daniel Gooch, Mr. Pendir, and Mr. Sherard Osborn. In reference to the latter, there are men around me who knew him when he was agent of the G. I. P. Railway, and those all know the energy he brought to bear on that enterprize. (Hear, hear.) It was during his *régime* that for the first time the railway showed any return other than the guaranteed interest. I was only aware the other day that Mr. Campbell was the first person to bring Mr. Sherard Osborn to the notice of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company as a man who would be able to carry on the work in an efficient manner. The energy that he has brought to bear on his work since he has been managing director of that company is fully exemplified by the cable now on board this ship. The manufacture of this cable was only commenced last May, and the Great Eastern is at present in Bombay harbour, with coaling nearly completed, and in two or three days about to proceed on her voyage. I have not the least doubt that Captain Halpin, and the able staff by whom he will be assisted, will bring this expedition to as successful a termination as the laying of the French Atlantic cable, he having been in command of the Great Eastern during that expedition. (Applause.) Mr. Campbell has expressed himself kindly towards me in saying that Mr. Sherard Osborn made a good choice in appointing me to represent the company here: I am very much obliged to him for the compliment. I have done the best I possibly could for all concerned—(applause)—and I hope to see the enterprize terminate in a successful manner. (Loud applause.)

Captain G. F. Henry, Agent of the P. & O. Company, said—A toast has been entrusted to me—"Success to this expedition, and the health of Captain Halpin and the officers of the Great Eastern." (Applause.) It gives me great pleasure to propose the health of these officers, from the fact that the Great Eastern was built for the purpose of connecting England with India by conveying large numbers of passengers, which would have been a serious blow to the P. and O. Company. (Laughter.) To the present moment, I think she is very much better employed—(renewed laughter)—and will connect England with India in a much better manner than was originally intended. (Applause and laughter.) But I have great pleasure in proposing the health of Captain Halpin, a gentleman who has been selected by the very ablest men in England to command an expedition of such magnitude and such value as this. (Applause.) We ought to be proud to see him in Bombay; I am personally proud to see him, and I am quite sure that when you are told what has been done you will see that no time has been lost. Since the arrival of the Great Eastern she has taken in 8,000 tons of coal, the shore end of the cable has been laid, and in few days she will set out on her long voyage, and on one of the greatest enterprizes that has ever been taken in hand. I call upon you to drink to Captain Halpin, and success to the expedition.

Three cheers and a few more having been accorded to the subject of the toast,

Captain Halpin in responding said,—I thank you much for the kind way in which you have honoured the toast and drunk my health, and will preface what I have got to say by reminding you that sailors are not noted as orators, and you cannot expect me to make a long speech. It would be presumption on my part to say I am not worthy of commanding the expedition, because it has been my good fortune to command the Great Eastern in carrying out the great idea of the original promoters by connecting England with India. I am proud to have the privilege of commanding the expedition, and I trust that in two months we shall put you on the same footing with Great Britain that America now enjoys in having perfect telegraphic communication. I hope you will not consider me too sanguine in saying so, after what we have already done in connecting England with America—(applause)—for we have no chance of encountering greater difficulties on the present expedition, and I have no hesitation in saying that we shall connect India with England in the same time that we took to connect England with America. (Applause.) I hope Captain Edington of the Chiltern and the officers of the Great Eastern will allow me to thank them, and I take this opportunity of expressing myself publicly and saying that none could give me greater satisfaction than the officers who now serve under me, and that without such able assistance as I get from them there would be little chance of even attaining the success we hope for. I would speak not only of the sailing department but also of the engineering department of the ship; and I hope you will not consider me trespassing on your time if I ask you to drink to the health of the scientific branch, represented by Mr. Laws. (Loud applause.) The engineering difficulties of laying the cables are matters of minor importance to the electrical management of the cable, or I may say the medical dealing with the life of the delicate thread we are about to lay. As I say the sailor-part of the work is a very minor thing indeed—(no, no)—in comparison with Mr. Laws' duty, as he has the electrical care of the cable, and I ask you to drink to the health of the scientific branch of the expedition, represented by Mr. Laws. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Laws in responding said that as he had been compared to a doctor he would assure the company that the cable was in a perfectly healthy condition—(laughter)—and that if during the operation of submergence any casualty incidental to the laying of cables occurred, though it might for a little retard the progress of the work, it would not affect the final success. (Applause.) Like Captain Halpin he had every confidence in his staff, gained in similar operations in other parts of the world, and he had no doubt that the success of the cable would more than equal the contemplated requirements of the two countries. (Applause.)

Mr. G. Foggo proposed "Prosperity to the British Indian Telegraph Company." (Applause.) He would remember that he was not here to-day for the purpose of airing his eloquence—(laughter)—if he had any, but with the object of seeing the magnificent Great Eastern. He would wish the company good dividends and good management, and would couple with the toast the name of Mr. Stacey.

Mr. G. B. Stacey, in reply, said—Ladies and Gentlemen,—You are doubtless aware this line will be a link (the largest, it is true) in a chain of cables to extend from England to China and Australia. (Applause.) The only existing link is the line from Alexandria to Malta. In a few weeks we hope that Bombay will be connected with Malta, and, two months afterwards, with Falmouth. A few months later and England will be in communication with the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, and, within a year after this, China and Australia will be linked on. Thus, in 1871 we hope that China and Australia will be connected with India, and with Europe and America—and this, with a few exceptions, by submarine cables. (Applause.) With regard to our communication with Europe, I think I am safe in promising that you shall have your messages in less than twelve hours, and when the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta cable is laid, I trust, and believe, that your morning messages will reach home at about the same hour at which they are sent from here—(laughter and applause)—allowing, of course, for the difference in time—and that afternoon and evening messages from Europe will be in your hands at an early hour the next morning. (Loud applause.)

Mr. J. C. Parkinson said,—Captain Halpin, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is now my privilege to propose to you "Success, and augmented prosperity to the Port of Bombay"—(applause)—and in so doing I venture to say I express very completely the feeling of all who are going home in the Great Eastern when I wish Bombay success both for its own merits, which we have proved to be very great, and for the reason that we regard it as a thoroughly representative Anglo-Indian city. Representative in its enlightenment, its activity, and its wealth, we may well wish for Bombay that its future may be as rapidly progressive as its past, and that increased facilities of communication and locomotion may have their legitimate effect in swelling its importance and augmenting its trade. (Applause.) Nor is it necessary that we should hope that Bombay will ever play the part of the kine in the Egyptian's dream, and, by absorbing the commerce, injure or swallow up any one of its rivals. (Laughter.) With the grand future which is before India, a future which can be read clearly by all who have eyes to see; it is obvious that prosperity for one port means prosperity for all, and that the commercial greatness of which Bombay is the type will extend and fructify throughout the length and breadth of this beautiful, this favoured land. (Applause.) I was much touched, if I may be permitted to say so, at the evidence we had the other day of the careful guard Bombay keeps over its feelings,—at the jealous care with which it restrains itself from all emotional display. Knowing, not merely from the eloquent speeches which we have just heard, but from many other signs and tokens, how momentous are the interests involved, and how deep and heartfelt is the enthusiasm inspired by the enterprize which is to connect India with Europe, we had I think a remarkable instance of self-denial in the absence of all demonstration, and of all crowding on the occasion of the shore end of the cable being laid. (Laughter and applause.) The impulsive peasants of Valentia, the hardy fishermen of Newfoundland, the busy people of Brest had on previous occasions of a like character shown their interest, and enforced their welcome by clustering round the spot, and by loud-voiced congratulations as the all-important coil was laid to earth. But Bombay knew better. (Laughter.) It preserved its calm unbroken; and for the first time in the history of submarine telegraphy the engineers and cable-hands were absolutely alone when the foundation stone, so to speak, was laid of a superstructure which, as I venture to think, is of more vital importance to Bombay than any one of the many noble enterprizes with which her name is associated. This repressed zeal, this dignified reticence, this exercise of the great Christian virtue self-denial, gives one a comfortable conviction of Bombay's strength of mind—(laughter)—and of her fitness to bear the trials, which, as moralists tell us, wait upon prosperity. (Laughter). I quite feel that we may wish her to enjoy that blessing, without uneasiness as to its effects; and I therefore propose to you with all heartiness and with a single qualm—(laughter) success to Bombay. (Applause). We drank the toast in private on the occasion I have referred to, and I ask you to believe that it was then given and received with all the affectionate consideration which Englishmen bestow upon absent friends. (Laughter.) Ladies and gentlemen, Prosperity to Bombay. (Applause.)

Mr. Currey thought he need scarcely assure the able officers of the Great Eastern and of the expedition that there was no city in the wide dominions of Her Majesty which took greater interest in the establishing of telegraphic communication between India and England, and also between the other countries which he believed the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company and the British Indian Telegraph Company proposed to connect, and he hoped all the operations of these companies would be successful. (Applause.) The people of Bombay, he felt sure, would appreciate the immense exertions that had been made to ensure the success of the cable. (Hear, hear.) He would conclude by asking them to drink with enthusiasm to "The Ladies."

The toast was duly honoured, and Mr. Currey called upon Mr. Oliphant, secretary of the Byculla Club, to respond.

Mr. Oliphant thanked the company in a few sentences on behalf of the ladies.

Captain Halpin then proposed the Health of the Officers of Her Majesty's Dockyard, who, he said, had been of great service to the Great Eastern, and had given much valuable assistance both in piloting the ship into her position and in mooring her safely, and giving him the benefit of their experience in laying the shore end in Back Bay. He begged to thank Captain Pryce for the kind way in which he had treated them, and for the valuable assistance he had given them. (Applause.)

Captain J. E. C. Pryce, Master Attendant, said—Captain Halpin, ladies and gentlemen,—I thank you much for the honour you have done me in drinking my health, coupling my name as you did with the officers of Her Majesty's Dockyard. I must confess I am a little taken aback, and scarcely know how to express my gratification for so unlooked-for an honour, and can only again thank you on my own behalf and in the name of the officers of Her Majesty's Dockyard and the officers of the port. (Applause.)

Captain Halpin said there was still one further toast, and that not the least important of the day—namely, the health of that very great and powerful organ, the Press—(applause)—which was so worthily represented by representatives not only of Bombay but from England and the Bengal presidency. It would be presumptuous on his part to point out the great benefits they all derived from a free press, which he had no doubt after the sailing of the Great Eastern everybody would acknowledge they had in Bombay, as he had no doubt all the shortcoming on the part of the ship, and all that people expected to see and did not see would be fully pointed out. (Laughter). He would couple the toast with the names of Mr. Hooper of the *Bombay Gazette*, and Mr. Wood of the *Times of India*. (Applause.) If Mr. Wood and Mr. Hooper thought proper in their quiet moments to launch out on the Great Eastern, he would say he hardly thought it was worth their while to begin in India, because she had been so well taken care of at home by the Press that it would be a pity to pitch into her too much in Bombay. (Laughter.) And he would take this opportunity of excusing himself and officers for the condition of the ship. Since the vessel had been in harbour she had taken more than 8,000 tons of coal on board, the men being kept at work day and night making preparations for the expedition, so that he hoped Mr. Hooper and Mr. Wood would deal leniently with them. He would ask the company to drink to the Press. (Applause.)

Mr. Hooper in replying assured Captain Halpin that if he had had any fault to find he would have done it while the ship was here, not after it was gone. He thanked the company for the way in which they had honoured the toast; but he felt inclined, like the Commander-in-Chief at Poona, to bring himself up to "attention," and to say "Gentlemen, I thank you." (Laughter and applause).

Mr. W. M. Wood said that after Mr. Hooper's acknowledgement of the compliment, he need do no more than thank them on his own behalf. It was almost selfish for them to desire the prosperity of the enterprise, seeing that the Press had become so dependent on the Telegraph that one could scarcely get on without the other. The people of Bombay having had just sufficient experience of direct communication with Europe to enable them to appreciate its advantages, they would look forward with great interest to the completion of this new line, and he felt confident their anticipations would be satisfied by the success of Captain Halpin's expedition. (Hear, hear.)

The company then went on deck, each going his own way to see the wonders of the monster ship. By five o'clock most of the guests had seen over the ship, and, it being then nearly time to return home, the barge and tug came alongside. Everyone appeared highly gratified with his reception, and many of those who had been on board the barge on her outward voyage were missed on the return trip, showing that they had found a hearty welcome, and did not care about leaving so soon. After the barge was towed away from the ship's side, cheering by the guests, for the captain and the ship, and return cheers by the crew led by the captain, continued till the increasing distance between the two parties prevented even the lustiest cheers being heard. The tug and barge reached the bunder about half past five o'clock.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK.

The effect of the resolution carried *nem. con.* by the shareholders of the Delhi and London Bank in London last month will be to limit the liability of shareholders to the amount (£25) at present paid up on shares whose nominal value is £50 each. But this security to shareholders has been acquired at the expense of depositors, inasmuch as the security the latter held for their money (*viz.*, the Bank's capital) has been reduced by one-half. In India we believe such a reduction of capital (nominal or paid-up) would not be legal under the Indian Company's Act; but it appears to be so at home, provided the permission of the Court of Chancery be obtained. Until this permission is granted, the designation of the Delhi and London Bank must be "The Delhi and London Bank, Limited and Reduced."—*Pioneer.*

CIVIL SALARIES.

We had occasion some time ago (says the *Englishman*, in whose columns it is not difficult just now to discover traces of official inspiration) to allude to a rumour which prevailed that the Financial Department were contemplating extensive reductions in the Covenanted and Uncovenanted ranks of the Civil Service. This rumour not unnaturally created considerable apprehension. Men who had grown grey in the service of the State, were loud in their complaints of the hardships they would suffer from an enforced retirement; while the junior, just entering upon his career, looked with dismay at the prospect of a service, of which the emoluments were to be reduced, and the prizes to be taken away. We felt sure at the time that there must be some serious misapprehension on the subject, and that it was not likely that Sir Richard Temple, who had been the coadjutor of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing in their financial difficulties, would depart from the deliberate policy of his distinguished predecessors, and countenance, for a temporary effect, any ill-considered scheme of reductions, which would result in much present bitterness of feeling, and involve hereafter much needless expense. For there can be no question that it is a poor economy to have an underpaid and discontented body of public servants, and that the ill-advised saving of to-day will come back with ten-fold expense and ten-fold discredit on the morrow. From such enquiries, however, as we have been able to make, we believe that the services generally have been disquieting themselves in vain, and that no scheme whatever has been submitted to Government for effecting either an abolition of offices, or a general reduction of allowances. Of course an office here or there which, under altered circumstances has outlived its time, may be summarily reduced; but no one will for a moment contend that an office which has become useless ought to be permanently retained. It is only by the most unremitting vigilance, by the most constant supervision, that the Government can check its yearly increasing expenditure, and as new offices are called into existence by the necessities of the times, so old offices and old establishments should be remodelled to suit altered requirements. This we believe to be the policy of Sir Richard Temple; but, as far as we can learn, it is not in the contemplation of Government to make an indiscriminate reduction of salaries. If local Governments and local officers loyally carry out the instructions contained in Lord Mayo's celebrated letter, we believe that a vast saving can be brought about in our local expenditure, without in any way injuring the prospects or sacrificing the efficiency of Government service. But this desirable result can only be accomplished by the hearty co-operation of all departments; and if the heads of departments are lukewarm in their zeal, it will then be for the Government to decide what ulterior measures shall be taken.

P. AND O. STEAMERS.

On Saturday a rumour was current in town that the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Columbian, which left Bombay with the homeward mail on the 22nd ult., had broken down on her passage to Suez. We are glad however to learn that there seems to be no foundation for the report and that on the contrary there seems good reason to believe that the Columbian will be found to have turned up all right at her destination. The China which arrived on Saturday reports having spoken the Columbian on the 1st inst. two days after the China left Suez, and then she could not have had far to go. A private telegram, too, has been received in Bombay reporting the arrival of the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s Krishna which left this on the 14th and no mention is made of the Columbian, as probably would have been the case had anything been wrong. There is no doubt the gup had arisen from some remark in Bombay. But it is otherwise as regards the China mail. The Emeu which left for China on the 4th inst., has it seems met with some mishap, the breaking of a shaft it is supposed. This having occurred on the passage to Galle, it was deemed inadvisable to send on the Emeu and so she exchanged mails with the Ellora from China and was despatched to Bombay where she was due, but not reported yesterday.

BOMBAY.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. George Blain, the Bombay Agent of the Port Canning Company.

H. M. S. Bullfinch left Bombay on Thursday evening under telegraphic instructions to proceed to the Persian Gulf.

Extra Mail to Suez.—An extra mail for Suez will be made up at the General Post Office to-day at noon for despatch by the s. s. Neera.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, and Mrs. Douglas, arrived here from Kurrachee on Saturday. The same steamer brought Mr. Marescaux, the defaulting witness in the Jacobabad case.

Mr. C. B. Izon, acting second grade Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, is to assume charge of his new appointment as Acting Registrar in the Appellate Side of the High Court from to-day.

Medical Missionary Society.—The friends of this society will observe that the annual meeting will be held in the Money School at a quarter past five this afternoon—the Rev. Dr. Wilson in the chair.

Murder at Sattara.—A native paper reports that a few days ago the Patel of the village of Sendoorjun was murdered by five persons in the Vai talook of the Sattara collectorate. The perpetrators of the crime are now in custody of the Sattara police.

A spacious and magnificent bungalow belonging to a Parsee merchant of this city has, we understand, been engaged for Sir Salar Jung of Hydrabad, who is expected here in a few days to be present during the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

The second lecture in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution will be delivered in the Town Hall on Thursday the 17th instant, at 8 p. m., by the Rev. Thomas Williams, on the subject: "The advantages of a knowledge of Geology."

The Criminal Sessions.—The only cases now left on the calendar of these sessions are those regarding the alleged Jacobabad Frauds. The gentlemen summoned for both juries, common as well as special, are required to be in attendance this morning.

Demanding Excessive Fare.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday a buggy driver was charged before the Chief Magistrate with demanding more than the legal fare for his conveyance, from Captain Fairbottom, of the 19th Hussars. He admitted the offence, and was fined ten rupees.

The Deccan Herald Calendar and Directory for 1870, published at the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona, will be useful to residents at that station; and so many of the residents being connected with the Government services, their wants have been consulted by a republication, in the calendar, of the Army and Civil lists.

Programme of Music to be performed by the Band of 1/2nd (The Queen's Royal) Regiment at the Esplanade Band-stand, this evening:—

Overture	Oberon	Weber.
Waltz	Abschied von Munchen	Gung'l.
Selection	Macbeth	Verdi.
Quadrille	The Queen's	Gready.
Selection	Irish Airs	[illegible]
Galop	[illegible]	Cook (Junior).

Breach of Trust.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Charles Coburn, Superintendent of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, appeared before the Chief Magistrate, and obtained an apprehension warrant against James Larrand, chief steward of the Gunga, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,300. The following information was laid by Mr. Coburn:—I am Superintendent in Bombay of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, and whose office is in the Elphinstone Circle, Fort. A person named James Larrand was employed as chief steward on board the Company's steamer Gunga. It was his duty to look after the cabin stores of the vessel, such as wine, spirits, beer, &c., and to receive and account for all monies received for such articles. From information received by me I have reason to believe that he has not accounted for stores and money of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,300, or thereabouts. He has promised on several occasions to make good this deficiency, but has hitherto failed to do so. He is in Bombay, and I now charge him with criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law.—The Magistrate ordered a warrant to issue accordingly.

The 77th Regiment, under orders for England, may perhaps (though it is not certain) go in the Jumna troopship and through the Suez Canal.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 10.

The 66th Foot will remain in Bombay instead of coming to Lucknow, and the Connaught Rangers will go to Agra instead of to the Western Presidency.—*Ibid.*

We are concerned to learn from our Southern Maratha contemporary that Mr. Justice Lloyd has suffered some injuries by a fall from his horse, while riding from Dharwar to Hooblee.—*Native Opinion.*

Libel.—We understand that Captain Kerr, V. C., has laid a criminal information for defamation of character against the proprietor, printer, and publisher of the *Deccan Herald*, before Mr. E. T. Richardson, the City Magistrate. The hearing of the case will commence to-day.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 12.

Mr. William Wells having intimated that his health has recovered sufficiently to enable him to resume his duties in India, we understand that Government have resolved, on the recommendation of the Accountant General, Bombay, to nominate him to the charge of the Kurrachee Treasury, on a salary of Rs. 800 per month. We learn that Mr. ngle, at present in charge of the Treasury, will be nominated Deputy Collector of Shahbunder.—*Sindian*, Feb. 9.

Great reductions are, it is said, contemplated in the Settlement Department of Sind. This is a step in the right direction and one which those best acquainted with the actual requirements of that important branch of the service must approve. The *employes* of this department who receive from Rs. 200 to 500 a month, are so *hardworked* (?) that on a recent occasion the Settlement Officer actually wrote to an officer at Kurrachee to send him some work to keep his subordinates engaged!—*Ibid.*

The reduction of Atlantic postage to three pence has had the effect of awakening the English conscience to the burdensome rates on letters between England and India. There is a loud demand for a reduction of these rates.—*Bombay Guardian.*

Missions.—Now that Bombay is become the great point of arrival and departure for India and the regions beyond, we have, besides the missionaries of this presidency whose arrival and departure we generally chronicle, many others. For instance, at this moment, we have a missionary from Assam and one from Burmah, Baptists; one from Fyzabad and another from Meerut of the Church Missionary Society; two missionaries and a Bishop of the American Methodist Episcopal Society whose field is in Oude and in the N. W. Provinces; and others are on their way from the Punjaub and from the Madras Presidency. The Rev. Mr. Ward from Assam reports a very interesting work among the Garrows, between 200 and 300 of whom have lately been converted. The Rev. Mr. Van Meter has refreshed us with accounts of the continued devotedness of the Karens, who cheerfully, out of their deep poverty, support their own pastors and schoolmasters. The Rev. Mr. Reuther of Fyzabad favoured the Missionary Conference, at which he was present the other day, with an interesting account of the work in his field. It seems that there are large zenana schools attended by the wives and daughters of the richer natives, *purda* women who come in dhoolies, and willingly receive instruction in the christian scriptures. Scarcely a week has passed this cold season in which there have not been missionaries here on their way to, or returning from, stations beyond the bounds of this presidency.—*Bombay Guardian.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 12th, 12-20 p.m.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line, state unknown. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 8th February, 2-5 p.m., via Russia, 3rd February, 11-45 p.m.

Kurrachee, 13th, 5 p.m.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line, state unknown. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 12th February, 3-10 p.m., via Russia, 2nd February, 7-4 p.m.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Feb.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 11th February.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 12th February to 8 p.m. of the 13th February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	10 11	0 32
" Calcutta	9 39	5 19
" Madras	5 6	4 25

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Sataluthany Saite, from Avanashy, Belgaum.
Lewis, Manager Agra Bank, from Kohat.
Nursoo, Sudder Bazaar, from Nagpore.
Govuntha Tilloo, from Alleppey.
Bhimacharee Gulgulee, from Dharwar.
Capt. Trevelyan, 7th Hussars, from Meean Meer.
Lord Marcus Beresford, 7th Hussars, from Delhi.
Ramjee Rowjee, Chinch Bunder, from Kurrachee.
Bushappa Bhoja Moorasosett's Chal, Girgaum, from Belgaum.
Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Galle.
Ramchund Oomed at Goachee Challee, from Deesa.

THE JACOBABAD FRAUDS CASE.

In the course of a case in the Criminal Sessions on Saturday,

Dr. Barton, instructed by Messrs. Dallas & Co., moved, on behalf of John Barron whose trial in connexion with the alleged Scinde Frontier frauds had previously been fixed for Monday (to-day), that the trial might be further adjourned until Wednesday next. Twenty-three additional charges had, he said, been furnished only on Thursday last, and it was utterly impossible for the solicitor during the short time Barron had been in Bombay to receive full instructions so as to enable the accused safely to go to trial.

His Lordship said he would not make any order until he heard what the other side had to say.

The Advocate General afterwards appeared and said that as Monday had been already fixed for the trial, and as the additional charges were simply ringing the charges on the previous ones, he did not see any necessity for altering the day of the trial.

The application was therefore refused and the trial will accordingly commence this morning, the Advocate General appearing for the prosecution and Dr. Barton and Mr. McCulloch for the defence. The gentlemen of both the special and common juries are required to be in attendance.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Yokohama, Captain Blonet, arrived on the 12th instant from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

The ship Queen of the Lakes, Captain Scobie, arrived on the 12th instant from Clyde with a cargo of coal.

The ship Leaping Water, Captain MacNab, arrived on the 12th instant from London with a cargo of sleepers and iron.

The ship Von Berg, Captain Fesenfeldt, arrived on the 12th instant from Bangkok with a cargo of rice and six cases of silk.

The British ship Romulus, Captain George Needham, arrived on the 11th instant from Liverpool with a cargo of coal, and Mr. John Hill a passenger, who died on board.

The s. s. M. S. Elphinstone, Captain Dupuy, arrived on the 12th instant from Goa with the following passengers—Mr. J. B. Mendoza, one-hundred and fifty-three deck passengers and eight children.

The s. s. Abyssinia, Captain Templeton, arrived on the 12th instant from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee with the following passengers:—The Right Rev. the Bishop and Mrs. Douglas, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Revd. Mr. Johnston, Lieut.-Colonel Hogg, Major and Mrs. A. P. Davis, Mr. McHinch, Mr. E. Leggett, Mr. Gray, Mr. De Silva, Mr. L. M. Marescaux, Mr. Micklejohn, and fifty-six deck passengers.

PARSEE WEDDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Thanks to your correspondent "Civis." If European gentlemen would only continue to ridicule and censure in this way the vanities and senseless doings of the Parsee Setts they will do an immense amount of good. In their own community money is everything with the Parsees, and when a keen man of business among them, often uneducated and ignorant in other ways, has made some lakhs of rupees, men and women are ready to worship him, and his bad example, such as the insane tom-foolery on the occasion of a child's marriage noticed by "Civis," is followed by others less able to bear such expenditure. Thus there is no public opinion in their own community to bring these setts to their senses, and therefore such occasional helps in the cause of good from European gentlemen, such as "Civis" has rendered on the present occasion, will be very valuable, and, I may add, would be duly appreciated by the more sensible portion of the Parsees.—Yours, &c., A PARSEE.

Bombay, 12th February.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs.)

DECISION AS TO PROCEDURE.

KRISHNA SUCCARAM BHUTT VS. BALCRISHNA ANNUNT AND OTHERS.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the special appellant, and Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas for the special respondant.

The facts of the case will appear from the decision of the High Court which was as follows:—In this case the plaintiff sued to recover possession of a half share in three Thikans, which had been, as he alleged, improperly delivered over to the defendant in 1833 by order of the Civil Court, in execution of a decree between the parties. This suit was filed in 1861 and was remanded by this Court in September 1867 for retrial. The Joint Judge of Rutnagherry has now found that plaintiff has not proved his claim, but it is urged in special appeal that the real question at issue, and which has not yet been decided, is, whether plaintiff was rightfully or wrongfully ousted from these lands, under the decree in execution of which defendant obtained possession in 1833? And undoubtedly if this were the sole point to be decided, we should be obliged to send the case down again, but there is a point of law which must first be decided, namely, whether this is not a question "arising between the parties to the suit, in which the decree was passed, and relating to the execution of the decree," and, therefore, by Act 23 of 1861, section 11, prohibited from being made the subject of a separate suit? Now, the plaint in this case was presented on the 31st December 1861, after Act 23 of 1861 came into operation. It was argued for the special appellant that the decree having been passed and executed long before the Civil Procedure became law, the 387th section of that Code saves the case from its operation; but it appears that the 387th section is confined to suits "pending" at the time the Code came into operation, while the 388th section states that with that exception, the procedure of the courts shall be regulated by this Act from and after the time it was brought into operation; and the Privy Council, in the case of *Moonshee Bezlore* vs. *Shumshoo Nissa Begum*, gave the seventh section of the Civil Procedure Code retrospective effect. The question is, therefore, limited to this, can a suit instituted in 1833 be deemed a suit pending within the meaning of the 387th section? And we are of opinion that it cannot. This suit which is one of the many filed at the end of 1861 to save the operation of the new Limitation Act, raises undoubtedly the question, whether in the execution of the decree of 1824, more property was made over to the plaintiff (defendant in the present suit) than the decree awarded? This undoubtedly is a question arising between the parties and in the execution of the decree, and as the present plaintiff allowed the matter to lie over for twenty-eight years and until a new procedure had been instituted, we consider he must be bound by that procedure, and as under that a suit of this nature will not lie, the proceedings from the commencement must be annulled, and plaintiff to bear all costs. Proceedings annulled, and decree of the appellate and lower Courts reversed.

SPORTING.

Friday next, the 18th instant, is fixed as Settling Day for the Bombay Races. The settling will take place at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, at 3 p.m.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary W. I. T. C.

12th February 1870.

BOMBAY RACES, 1870.

Fifth Day—Saturday, February 12.

Stewards.—Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., Colonel D. Gaye, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, T. M. Filgate, Esq., Major F. Lukin, H. M.'s 3rd Hussars, A. C. Gaye, Esq., W. Lamb, Esq., and F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S., Hon. Secy.

There was a fair attendance at the stand to-day, including H. E. the Governor and party. The events on the card numbered six, but none of them were exceedingly exciting. Mr. Field's stable won almost as it liked, taking three races and coming in second in the others. In the first race Albourne took the lead of Lucifer and came home with it. Nicholas led off in the Second Winners' Handicap and Sunbeam had a hard pull of it but he cleared the haystacks first and won a fine race by a neck. In the third event the Aga got first away but his fortune reversed and Greybeard won by a length. There was little doubt as to the Hajee Ebrahim Jeetaykur Purse; Grandmaster won it hands down, Glencoe came in close, and Greybeard was a bad third. In the next race there was a bit of a variety. The Aga and Napier only were entered. The former made a good start but the gelding did not like the work, or at least he seemed to think his first duty was to leave his jokey in front of the stand. Russel however would not consent to that and the result was that the Aga was at the haystacks 'ere Napier started. The result of this race will be seen below. Only two were gallant enough to enter for the Ladies' Purse—Nicholas and Glencoe. The former was backed by to 1 and came in easy.

First Race.—"The Winners' Handicap."—Of Rupees 500 from the fund. For all horses except Arabs and Country-breds. 2 miles. Forced for winners at 5 G. M. for each race won, and optional to losers at an entrance of 10 G. M. H. F. for not standing the handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 8 a.m. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 p.m.

Owners.	Horses.	st lbs	Rider.	
Mr Field's	b aus g Albourne	9 13	Hastings	1
Major Crosbie's	b aus g Lucifer	8 11	Brewtey	2

Albourne took the lead, kept it all the way and came in easy. Time—3 min. 59 sec.

Second Race.—"The Winners' Handicap."—Of Rupees 500 from the fund for Arabs and Country-breds. 2 miles. Forced for winners at 5 G. M. for each race won, and optional to losers at an entrance of 10 G. M. H. F. for not standing the handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 8 a.m. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon and declarations as to starting by 5 p.m.

Mr Field's	b a h Sunbeam	9 4	Hastings	1
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Nicholas	9 3	Syed	2
Major Crosbie's	g a p Electric	7 8	Rowjee	3

Nicholas the favourite got the first few strides, Sunbeam following, and Electric taking the rear. This order was kept past the stand, but on going down the bottom of the course Electric and Sunbeam changed places. This was the order of things on to the haystacks, but on the field reappearing Sunbeam had the lead with Nicholas at his girths. Half way down the straight Syed made a strong effort, but Sunbeam won by a neck. Electric though heavily punished was a bad third. Time—3 min. 57 sec.

Third Race.—"The Beaten Plate."—Rupees 300 from the fund. A handicap open to the beaten horses of the meeting. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Entrance 10 G. M. 3 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 8 a.m. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 p.m.

Mr Abdool Raymon's	g a h Greybeard	8 10	Brewtey	
Mr Field's	b a h The Aga	8 12	Chapman	2
Major Crosbie's	g a g Skylark	7 6	Rowjee	3

The Aga got first away; Greybeard and Skylark jostled just after the start. Skylark then took the first place and carried on the running to the bottom of the course, with Greybeard second. The Aga then drew up in front, Skylark fell away, and at the haystacks the race was left to Aga and Greybeard. Both wrought hard for it, and Greybeard got in by a length—the jockeys doing their utmost to the last. Time—2 min. 59 sec.

Fourth Race.—"The Hajee Ebrahim Jeetaykur Purse."—Rs. 500. A handicap for all Arabs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Entrance 10 G. M. 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Three horses from different stables to start or no race.—The stewards to handicap the horses.

[illegible]	g a h Grandmaster	8 4	Chapman	1
Major Crosbie's	g a h Bluebeard	6 4	Chance	3

After a false start Glencoe took the lead with the others in waiting. Grandmaster, however, soon got a few strides ahead, and at the haystacks he was winning fast. After passing the dhobies' lines Glencoe seemed to challenge and on coming to the level Chapman wrought hard. Nobody but himself however seemed to think it much use; it might have been better had he submitted to his fate and reserved his strength for the last race. Grandmaster won by a length, hands down, Chapman still at work, and Bluebeard a bad third. Time—2 min. 58 sec.

Fifth Race.—"The Auction Stakes."—Rupees 300 from the fund. For all horses. R. C. Entrance 10 G. M. To close and name the day before the race.

		st. lbs.
If to be sold for Rs. 600 to carry		8 0
" " 800 "		8 7
" " 1,000 "		9 0
" " 1,200 "		9 7

The usual penalties for Colonials and others when running with Arabs and Country-breds. The winner to be sold by auction after the race, any surplus above the selling price to go to the fund.

Mr Field's	b a h The Aga	9 0	Chapman	1
Mr N.'s	c aus g Napier	10 4	Russel	

The Aga went off in fine style but Napier refused. His bridle was troublesome and seemed to give him an inclination to put Russel somewhere about his feet. The Aga went alone to the haystacks and then Napier went off for the victory, but came in a long way behind it.

Sixth Race.—"The Ladies' Purse."—Rupees 300 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of 10 G. M. For all horses. $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Weight for age. Winners once to carry 7 lbs. extra, twice 10 lbs., three times or more 13 lbs. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., and horses that have never won 10 lbs. To close and name the day before the race.

H H Aga Khan's	g a h Nicholas	8 13	Syed	1
Mr. Field's	c a c Glencoe	8 3	Chapman	2

This was a fine race. Both came down neck and neck to the bottom of the course and Glencoe then twice took the lead and as often lost it. On the field coming in sight beyond the haystacks Nicholas took the lead and came in easy, Glencoe working hard but making only a bad second. Time—3 min. 26 sec.

CONVICTION FOR PERJURY.

The only remaining case on the calendar, with the exception of those regarding the Jacobabad frauds, was disposed of in the Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justic Bayley and a common jury, Manok Hajee being placed at the bar on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

Mr. Farran appeared for the prosecution, Mr. McCulloch for the defence.

Mr. Farran in opening the case said the prosecutrix, Avabai, widow of one Jamsetjee Ruttonjee, was possessed of the site of a house in Duncan Road, and, wishing to build on it, she entered into an agreement with the defendant to build a house on it. When that agreement was made she gave the defendant Rs. 400 in terms of the agreement, and he then, in February 1867, commenced to build the house. In accordance with the agreement the house was to be completely finished by the defendant, and he on receipt of the Rs. 400 went on with the work till April. Then he stopped and demanded money from the prosecutrix to enable him to continue. There was no provision in the agreement for such payment, but the prosecutrix advanced Rs. 500; an endorsement to that effect was made on the back of the agreement, and the defendant again proceeded with the work till May when he asked for more money. Prosecutrix demurred for some time but at last she consented to advance Rs. 600 and did so by small sums, and to secure her for this the defendant deposited with her title-deeds of his house in Camateepoora—and these were handed over for no other propose than security. Nothing further was done till November, and defendant having meantime stopped the work prosecutrix requested him to proceed with it. This however he did not do and so she was obliged to finish the house. She did so through a carpenter, Burjorjee Bhimjee, whom she paid something over Rs. 1,200, and when it was finished she found she had expended more than defendant undertook to complete it for and so brought an action in the Small Cause Court against the defendant for not carrying out his contract. The case came on before Mr. O'Leary, First Judge, and in that case the defendant made those false statements for which he was now placed at the bar. He had a difficulty in explaining why he handed the deed to the prosecutrix and he attempted to get out of it by saying he gave it to her with a view to a sale by her brother Merwanjee Cursetjee and not as security for the advance, and he also stated that he had done all the work and more than he had agreed to do, that she had requested him to erect an additional storey not provided for in the agreement with Avabai and that he had finished this additional storey,—whilst all these statements were, as he well knew, untrue.

After a lengthened trial the jury found the prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

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ENGLISH PAPERS TO JAN. 22.

BY BRINDISI ROUTE.

[THROUGH OUR OWN AGENT.]

NAVAL NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Jan. 22.)

We understand that the commands of the Indian troopships have been given away, but the names of the different captains have not been allowed to be made public. It is believed that Captain D'Arcy Irvine is one of the lucky individuals.

A captain's good-service pension has been placed at the disposal of Mr. Childers by the promotion of Captain Paynter. We have every reason to believe that length of servitude will guide the First Lord of the Admiralty in the selection of a recipient for this acceptable piece of patronage.

Accounts from Cherbourg state that the Imperial yacht L'Hirondelle during one of her late trial trips acquired a speed of 14 2-10 knots, and that from the time the fires were lighted only twenty minutes elapsed before the steam was up and the vessel ready to start. L'Hirondelle's power is equal to 1,800 horses.

By the death of the Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Seymour, Sir Fairfax Moresby will be promoted to the vacancy, and Sir Houston Stewart will be the senior admiral. Sir Provo Wallis will doubtless be advanced to the post of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, and Sir W. J. Hope-Johnstone will, as a matter of course, become rear-admiral.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., will shift his flag from the fore to the main at Portsmouth, owing to his promotion on the occasion of Sir George Seymour's decease. Rear-Admiral the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, C.B., will be advanced to the rank of vice-admiral, and Captain J. Aylmer Paynter will be brought on to the active list of rear-admirals, leaving Captain Arthur Cumming, C.B., the senior for promotion owing to the same event.

In consequence of the late changes which the Lords of the Admiralty deemed necessary to make at the Royal Naval Hospitals, the lieutenants at these establishments were removed from their situations. The hardship was apparent, and their lordships, having been made acquainted with the facts, have ordered that Lieutenants Clarke and Cheyne shall be awarded an annuity of £200 per annum in addition to their half pay, with the condition that this shall be reduced to £100 in the event of their being brought forward for active employment. Undoubtedly a mistake was committed by some one when these officers were removed from posts in which custom had given them a life-interest, but Mr. Childers has retrieved the error in a very liberal manner.

To the great regret of his family and friends Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Francis Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H., died on Thursday night at his residence in Eaton-square, leaving behind him the reputation of a chivalrous seaman and gentleman of the old school. In another column will be found an epitome of his services, but the following incident in his life is not generally known. Sir George was serving as flag-lieutenant to Sir Alexander Cochrane in the desperate fight off St. Domingo; the Northumberland was being pounded "low and aloft" by her three-decked opponent. The late Sir Alexander and Sir George were both tall men, and as spar after spar fell on the deck, the former said to the latter, "It will be our turn soon." The words were scarcely spoken when Sir George fell severely wounded and was supposed to be dead, but when it was discovered that he still lived he was carried down to the cockpit. In the transit, however, a shot destroyed the ladder leading from the lower deck, killed one of Sir George's bearers, and precipitated the whole party at once down amongst the doctors.

ARMY NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, Jan. 22.)

We understand that when the reduction in the army take place in April, it is the intention of the authorities to distribute a number of unattached lieutenant-coloneleies and majorities.

It is announced that Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has been appointed to the command of the Brigade of Guards. We suppose that as long as the world endures princes will receive appointments simply because they are princes.

When the reductions of the Cape Mounted Riflemen and Royal Canadian Rifles takes place in April, we are informed that it is proposed to keep the officers upon full pay for three months, at the expiration of which [illegible] placed upon the half-pay list.

It has been decided not to call out the Irish Militia regiments for training this year, as was proposed. With regard to the English, Scotch, and Welsh regiments it is probable that the trainings may this year take place somewhat later than heretofore, to allow for their being carried out, as far as possible, according to Mr. Cardwell's new plan.

Lord Napier of Magdala, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, in succession to Sir W. Mansfield, will probably leave England by the first mail in March. He will be accompanied by Colonel Dillon, C.B., Rifle Brigade, as military secretary. His aides-de-camp will be Captain Scott and Captain R. Napier, of the Bengal Army.

Mr. Cardwell and Sir Edward Lugard paid a private visit to Sir Duncan Cameron at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, last week, for the purpose of making arrangements for the carrying out of certain alterations in the building, as recommended by the recent commission, and an engineer officer from the London district has been ordered to proceed immediately to Sandhurst to superintend the works.

At present the coloneleies of four regiments are vacant, viz., the 106th, by the death of General Sir R. Capon; the 58th, by the death of Major-General Sullivan; the 21st, by the death of General Sir De Lacy Evans; and the 75th, by the death of General St. J. A. Clerke. No appointment has yet been made of a successor to any of these vacancies; and it seems perhaps possible that soon an endeavour may be made to equalise the pay of all general officers upon a higher footing, and abolish the appointments of full colonels of regiments.

We learn that M. Galand, whose revolver has been adopted for the French cavalry, has improved his weapon in a way which will allow of its being used as a carbine as well as a pistol. An iron rod with joints draws out and can be placed against the shoulder, and this invention, which adds but little to the weight of the pistol, enables the trooper to take a steadier aim than if firing in the usual manner. The price of M. Galand's pistol is only 15f., and we see that a French paper says that every honest man should have one in his pocket as a defence against ruffianism.

The following promotions take place in consequence of the death of General St. John Augustus Clerke, K.H., colonel of the 75th Foot, which occurred at his residence, 66, Mountjoy-square, Dublin, on Monday:—Lieutenant-General C. M. Carmichael, colonel of the 20th Hussars, becomes a general; Major-General Sir Frederick Horn, K.C.B., colonel of the 45th Foot, a lieutenant-general; Colonel P. Hill, C.B., half pay, late in command of the 2nd battalion, Rifle Brigade, a major-general; Major G. F. Moore, unattached, staff officer of prisoners at Glasgow, a lieutenant-colonel; and Captain G. A. Wilkinson, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, a major in the Army.

A report has been circulated, and has found its way into one or two of our daily contemporaries, to the effect that, owing to the reductions which are to be made in the British forces in India this year, no regiments will be brought home in 1870-71. There is, however, not the slightest foundation for the statement The reliefs will, should no unforeseen event happen in the meantime, be carried out next season much in the same manner as in previous years. The corps to be brought home are the 7th Hussars, 77th, 95th, and 88th Regiments, and 1st battalion 7th and 103rd Fusiliers. As we stated a few weeks since, it is not proposed to send a cavalry regiment out to replace the 7th Hussars, but the infantry regiments to leave England will be the 63rd, 65th, 72nd, 56th, and 44th; of these the 44th will, in all probability, be sent to Malta to relieve the 64th Regiment, which will be sent on to India.

The reduction, by two companies, of the whole of the regiments on foreign service, from the 1st of April next, will affect the following corps, via:—1st (four companies), 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th (four companies), 11th (four companies), 12th, 13th, 14th (four companies), 15th, 18th, 19th (four companies), 20th, 21st (four companies), 24th (four companies), 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32nd, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 45th, 48th, 49th, 52nd, 53rd, 55th, 58th, 59th, 60th (six companies), 61st, 62nd, 64th, 69th, 71st, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 92nd, 95th, 96th, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, Rifle Brigade (four companies). The 1st battalion 16th, 82nd, 93rd, and 102nd, will, of course, on arrival home, be reduced to the home establishment of ten companies. The 66th, 81st, and 89th, under orders for embarkation, will not be augmented on proceeding out. The reductions will leave one hundred and fifty-six captains and the same number of lieutenants supernumerary to the establishment of their regiments.

Reductions are always painful things to look on at, but most painful when they seem to involve a distinct breach of faith. It is said—we hope not too correctly—that the War Office has not only stopped the gazetting of ensigns generally, but has even ordered an indefinite postponement of the appointments lately won or supposed to be won, by the twenty successful candidates at the late final examination at Sandhurst. The case of these young men is not a common one. They have each gone with credit through a national professional institution. Each has won his place in a severe competitive examination, and has seen his name published by authority in the public journals as the successful winner of a "free commission." To leave them without the reward thus pledged to them by the State—to throw them back to be maintained by their friends in idleness for an uncertain period, is surely something less than justice—is, in short, an act hardly worthy the administration of a great country. Vacancies in Line regiments by death and other casualties are chronicled from week to week, in our columns, and these at least should not be withheld from those to whom the Minister for War is, as it were, publicly pledged by their selection at the college.

THE BRIDGEWATER COMMISSIONERS.

(*Spectator*, Jan. 22.)

The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Sir Alexander Cockburn, in ordering on Thursday the rule to be made absolute for a mandamus to the Election Commissioners at Bridgewater to grant Mr. Lovibond his certificate of indemnity, passed the most singularly bitter censure on the conduct of the Commissioners,—chiefly singling out Mr. Chisholm Anstey,—for their browbeating of the witnesses. Mr. Anstey had said that Mr. Lovibond had given his evidence "in a most disgraceful manner," whereupon the Lord Chief Justice remarked emphatically that "though he would not say the term 'disgraceful' was altogether inopportune, he did not think it was to the *witness* that the remark ought to be applied." Mr. Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Mellor, and Mr. Justice Lush all concurred in the judgment, and none of them said anything to modify the severity of the Chief Justice's censure on the Commissioners. The undignified and somewhat ferocious character of the Commissioners' cross-examinations at Bridgewater was commented on by ourselves and many of our contemporaries at the time, but we were hardly prepared for so very severe an official condemnation. May it not have the effect of deterring Bribery Commissioners in future from the always painful and difficult process of worming out a reluctant witness's evidence?

OBITUARY.

Amongst the deaths recorded in the home papers are—Sir T. H. Maddock; Major-Gen. J. S. Hodgson; Major F. E. Budd, late R.M.L.I.; Major J. G. Turner, 28th Regt.; Capt. W. R. S. Adams, late 23rd Bombay L. I.; R. Willis, late of Bengal army; Mr. G. Tod, late Bengal Civil Service; Mr. W. Knox, late of G.I.P. Railway; Lieut. W. P. Elliot, R.N.; Dr. Rowland Williams; and Mr. J. T. Norris, late M.P.

LIVE FUEL.

Is there any truth whatever in the atrocious story published in the *Globe* of Monday? It is stated that the captain of one of the Waterford steamers one day last week found himself short of fuel, and in order to reach the English coast in contract time burnt a hundred pigs *alive*. Bacon will burn, and so, we should presume, will pork; and the burning of the poor beasts alive was therefore, if it occurred, a piece of needless cruelty inflicted to save trouble. The story is to us incredible, but the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should make it a subject of inquiry, and if it is true, of prosecution.—*Spectator*.

We are glad to learn that the story of the burning of 100 live pigs on board a Waterford steamer last week turns out to have been exaggerated. A number of pigs were burnt to provide fuel for the Rosetta, but only after sea-sickness and other injuries on board had necessitated their apparently wholesale slaughter. The captain is, therefore, acquitted of barbarity; but, without knowing the exact number of live stock on board, we are unable to appreciate at its true value the percentage cost of sending cattle by sea. We suppose that some average loss has been arrived at in this trade as it used to be by the merchants who carried an equally helpless cargo on the "middle passage."—*Globe*.

DEATH BY THE GUILLOTINE.

It is no new thing for sensational theories to be advanced, on very slight grounds, respecting the duration of life after decapitation; but a certain Dr. Pinel has just been talking some unusually mischievous nonsense on the subject. According to this authority the body dies quietly and painlessly from hæmorrhage in the course of a few minutes; but the brain, being shielded from atmospheric pressure, retains its blood, and consequently its life, for a long period. The sources of common sensation are indeed cut away, but the nerves of hearing, sight, and smell remain, and the whole apparatus of consciousness and intellect is present. We must really decline to quote the studiedly melodramic language in which Dr. Pinel paints the horrors of [illegible] as three hours. But, inasmuch as the poor wretch Troppman has suffered decapitation, we feel it a duty to prevent kindhearted persons from having their feelings harrowed by the idea that the criminal underwent such ghastly tortures, since a single consideration will suffice to expose the fallacy of all Dr. Pinel's speculations. It is true enough that the brain does retain a large quantity of blood after decapitation, but it is equally certain that that blood rapidly becomes venous from lack of oxygen; and experimentation has amply proved that, in complete asphyxia, consciousness is entirely abolished in one minute and a half, and is, of course, being progressively lowered during the whole of that time. But, considering what a tremendous physical shock is inflicted by decapitation, it is nearly certain that all nervous function must be paralyzed too completely to allow of any phenomena of consciousness taking place during the short period necessary for the perfect deoxydization of the blood in the brain, after which mental action can never be resumed. At most, the suffering after decapitation can only be an affair of moments, and it is something worse than indiscretion to talk of the possibility of its lasting for hours.—*Lancet*.

AN "AWAKENER."

The religious reporter of the *Philadelphia Sunday Mercury* has much concerned himself lately with the doings of one Elder Knapp, alias "The Evangelist," whose profession "is that of consulting physician for sick souls when the original family doctor finds that his pharmacy has lost its efficacy." The Elder, while stirring up a "refreshing revival" in the Berean Baptist Church, preached against swearing, and said—

'I will give you, my dear friends, a picture from a scene in hell. The Devil is sitting in his private office receiving the souls as they are brought to him from the upper world. In comes an infernal gaoler, conducting a soul to everlasting flames. "Who were you?" asks the Devil, as the culprit was brought to where he was sitting. "Secretary Benjamin, of the Confederate Cabinet," was the reply. "Oh, yes, I knew you were coming," said the Devil, as he turned the leaves of his ledger, and made an entry of the secretary's name. "I always show consideration to those that have showed it to me. I've *got* to take you in, but I'll try and make you as comfortable as possible." To the attendant—"Show Mr. Benjamin to a place as near as you can get him to a current of air." The next arrival was a man who had killed his mother-in-law. He was hung in Cincinnati. "Take him away," said the Devil, "but treat him kindly. The chances are two to one that he isn't much to blame. I remember his case. His mother-in-law came here three weeks ago. She looked as though she wanted killing. She's over in No. 63. Put him there, and set the old woman in front of the furnace. No. 63 is too cool for her." Pretty soon another victim arrives. "What has brought you here?" asks the Devil. "My case is a hard one," was the reply. "I am here just because I swore." "Because you swore?" asked the Devil, rising angrily from his chair. "Yes, that is all the sin I ever did." "All the sin?" echoed the Devil; "*all* the sin? why, you mean, despicable, contemptible, low-lived vagabond," said the Devil, as he brought his fist down on the table, "there isn't a corner here that's hot enough for you. Of all the sixty thousand preachers that spend their Sundays in blackguarding me, not one of them ever yet accused me of swearing. Blasphemed your Maker, did you? Profaned the holy name of your Saviour that forgave his enemies upon the cross, and died to have saved *you* from here? You did this, did you?" The trembling culprit made no reply. "Why," continued the Devil, whose voice arose as his wrath intensified, "why, there's no excuse for *you*. A man by an unlucky blow may kill another one. In pressing temptation a man may steal; he may lie to save his neck or to cheat his neighbour. There's some excuse for him. The profane swearer has no excuse! Attendant, take this accursed scoundrel out of my sight. Put him to his neck where the coals are the hottest, and then put somebody to sit on his accursed head."'

"This," says the report, "is a fair sample of the Elder's style;" and, if so, there can be doubt of its "awakening" character.

The following remarkable example of the puff preliminary is taken from a recent number of the *San Francisco News Letter*:—To-morrow evening Camilla Urso, artist, harmonic angel, musical goddess, will lift souls to (heaven and a little beyond it) by a sacred concert at the California Theatre. We speak elsewhere of her previous performances. Her sacred concert, as far as promoting a holy adoration of God and His works is concerned, will discount all the sermons preached by all the parsons to-morrow. Go; and if thou hast a soul worthy of heaven, learn to realize that its beatific estate may be consistent with that strain of music said to be there raised perpetually towards the Throne. O Camilla! O Urso! O Lord!"

The "Peripatetic Philosopher," whose views of the world in which he lives and moves and has his being are published from time to time in the *Australasian*, appears to be slightly cynical. He describes himself as practising carte in order to qualify himself as bear-leader to the son of some one of the newly-enriched colonists, who are beginning to ape the vices of European aristocrats. He adds that bear-leading in England is not at present a thriving business, and instances a gentlemanly young fellow, who had gone out to Australia in search of employment, though he had been offered a post of the kind in relation to a young Marquis. "Why did you not take it?" the Philosopher naturally inquires. "Well, you see," was the answer, "the fellow was of excellent family, and irreproachable manners, and all that, but he had two incurable hereditary vices." "Indeed; what were they?" "Lying and stealing. Now I should not have minded one of them, but the combination was disagreeable, for in following out one propensity, my pupil might have pocketed the spoons at the first hotel, and then indulged the *other*, and given *me* in charge for the theft."

THE EXECUTION OF TROPPMAN.

The *Débats* of January 19 gives the following account of the execution of this notorious criminal:—"Troppman was executed this (Wednesday) morning while the clock of La Roquette was striking 7. He probably no longer entertained any doubt as to his approaching fate, since for the last two nights he had lain upon his bed completely dressed, as though he desired to be ready for the fatal moment. At half-past 6 the chaplain, the director of the detective police, the director of the depôt of condemned convicts, the police commissary of the 11th arrondissement, and the registrar of the Cour Impériale, preceded by two warders, proceeded towards the cell where Troppman had spent his last night. When they entered the cell they found him standing. Upon perceiving this group of persons, whose presence indicated that his hour had arrived, he became very red, and the veins of his neck visibly swelled. He was leaning against the table motionless, with downcast eyes and that hypocritical and gloomy demeanour which he always assumed when he was gazed at. M. Claude, the eminent chief of the detective police, spoke to him mildly and considerately, and informed him that his appeal had been rejected, that his application for mercy had not been granted, and adjured him in that solemn moment to state the truth concerning the crimes which he had committed. With a kind of impatient manner Troppman replied, 'I have told the truth.' Then he twice repeated, 'I did not strike; I did not strike.' He was reminded of those imaginary accomplices whom he had invented (after having made during the preliminary examinations confessions as complete as possible), in order to deceive justice and to gain time, and he was urged to name them. He appeared to have some hesitation, hung down his head, and replied in an almost indistinct voice, 'No; I cannot.' The strait-waistcoat was then removed and the prison shirt taken off. Then were seen the large muscles of his breast and shoulders, his solid arms, his slender forearms, his long and powerful hands. His shirt was put on him, and slowly, with that methodical calmness with which he did all things, he buttoned the collar and the wristbands. The strait-waistcoat was replaced and all retired, leaving him alone with the chaplain. When he was next seen he walked upright or rather stiffly, making an evident effort to preserve a firm exterior. Without assistance, and with an active step, he ascended the 26 stairs. He traversed the long lobby, descended the staircase leading to the front-register office, nearly fell at the last stair, and entered the small office, still keeping his eyes cast down and not uttering a word. One of the executioner's assistants, an old man, with trembling hands, slowly unfastened, boggling in the dim light afforded by two lamps, the cords of the strait-waistcoat, and then proceeded to buckle the straps round the wrists and arms, his weak and trembling hands hesitating at every moment, finding with difficulty the holes of the buckles. Troppman, standing, endured with sufficient calmness these dreadful preparations, but at times his head wavered, his eyes, always lowered, seemed swollen, and the ridges of muscle in his back agitated his shoulders. He was made to sit down while his hair was cut off, the priest in a soft voice reciting the prayers. At this moment the prisoner broke down; he appeared to sink within himself, he became weak, and his whole frame was agitated. He kept his lips closed. Who can tell what thoughts in that moment immediately preceding the hour when eternity commences were working in his perverse and diseased brain? He raised his eyes; his glance fell upon the medical dispenser of the prison, and suddenly for a moment became ferocious. The previous day he had written to the officer asking for prussic acid, and stating that he wished to kill himself to spare his family from shame, and offering a sum of 1,000f. for that service. On the same day he wrote to his brother to tell him that he should be able to make his escape; that with the prussic acid or chloroform which he knew how to procure he could dispose of the warder and the soldier who watched him; that he would assume the dress of the latter, and thus disguised he could easily make his way out of the prison. This wretched dreamer lived up to the last day in the same senseless reveries which led him into crime. The moment was at hand. M. Claude asked him whether he persisted in his declarations. Keeping his eyes cast down he replied, in a low voice 'I persist.' The last journey was then commenced. He walked unsteadily, doubtless owing to the bands which fastened his arms. It was scarcely daybreak, the gray and lowering sky cast as yet so indistinct a light that it would have been impossible to have read a letter. When the two wings of the great gate of La Roquette, beyond which appeared the sinister instrument of justice, were opened, the condemned man recoiled and shook all over. Supported by the assistants, encouraged by the chaplain, he crossed the threshhold and arrived at the foot of the scaffold. There he twice embraced the priest, and said to him in a very loud voice, 'Tell M. Claude that I persist.' At the first stair he stopped, turned round, and exclaimed again, 'Tell him that I persist.' The chaplain, who was retiring, also turned and replied, 'Be easy; I will tell him.' Painfully he ascended the ten steps, closely supported and pushed forward by the executioner, and was placed before the fatal plank. At this moment the ferocious animal which dwelt in this human form made itself visible. His resignation disappeared and he would not die. He threw himself towards the right, and, finding himself thrust back to the centre by the executioner, he displayed with an extraordinary energy that agility, suppleness, and strength which had made him so formidable. Lying with his stomach against the blank, he drew himself up and thrust forward his head and shoulders beyond [illegible] have been confined. The assistant executioner in front seized him by the hair and thrust him back; the executioner took him by the neck to draw him into the proper position, when Troppman, quickly lowering his head, inflicted a bite on his forefinger. The executioner, who possesses prodigious strength and dexterity, succeeded in placing the criminal's head within the opening; the knife fell like lightning, and the basket closed upon the body of the dead man. All that we have related occurred in no longer a period than 20 seconds. Very minute precautions had been taken by the authorities. From midnight the approaches to the Place de la Roquette had been guarded by strong squads of sergeons-de-ville, detachments of the Garde de Paris, horse and foot, and by a body of the gendarmerie of the Seine. The crowd had been kept back as far as possible to beyond the Rues de la Vacquerie and Gerbier. The crowd was, as on all such occasions it has ever been, disgraceful. Cries, jests, songs, recalled the days of the *descente de la Courtille*. If public executions are intended to have a moral effect upon the roughs, male and female, who were gathered there in the narrow streets, where darkness protected outrages of which it is needless to speak, they are great mistakes. Nothing is more profoundly immoral than the assemblages of which such solemnities are the pretext. Is it not time to abandon these old customs and to remit to those barbarous epochs whence we have derived them these open-air executions, the effect of which is diametrically opposed to that which is intended? This is a time of reforms. There is one which is demanded by our state of civilization. France ought not to remain behind England and Germany, and henceforth all executions should be inflicted within the prison walls, that we may be spared these bloody exhibitions, which are always full of danger, and that the scaffold, always grievous to behold, may be concealed. A proper sentiment of humanity also requires that the dreadful preparations should be abbreviated, and that the fatal procession to the scaffold should be relieved from all the obstacles which induce delay."

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF JANUARY 22.

The City "Article."—Money.

SOMETHING FOR 1870.

A man in advance of his time.—Bob Lowe's tax-gatherer.

"EUREKA!"

Mos'ieu (rapturously, on tasting a Haggis for the first time)—"A ha! Enfin un artiste!"

ETHNOLOGICAL.

The negro possesses one advantage over the white man—he can more effectually conceal a black eye.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

Fond Mother (finishing up a little bit of advice)—"And be sure, Edwin, whatever you do, never allow yourself to trifle with any young lady's affections."

R. N.

If you are present at the wedding breakfast of a Naval friend, take the opportunity of congratulating him, in the course of your neat speech, on the sailor's knot being tied.

MUSIC IN THE MIDLANDS.

Intelligent Youth of Country Town (alluding to the violincello which is being carried into the concert room)—"Ah say, Bill, 'ull that be t' Elijah goin' oop i' that big box?"

FORCE OF HABIT.

A tax-gatherer was observed the other evening all alone in a corner, moody, meditative, and frowning. His work was over for the day, but from force of habit (coming from being always at the receipt of customs), he was collecting himself.

AFTER THE PANTOMIME.

Nurse—"There's your cake, Miss Georgey. Now, Master Bobby, what will you have before you go to bed?"

Master Bobby—"I'll have a devilled turkey's leg, well peppered, and some beer, if you please."

HARD TIMES.

Retrenchment is the order of the day. Many families at the West End are practising the most rigid economy. One lady has decided on putting down her canary birds; and a gentleman well known in the circles of fashion will reduce his weekly allowance of a penny to the crossingsweeper in the Square to a halfpenny.

APPALLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

I say, you say, he says, we say, ye say, they say! Just look here! Somebody—no, we should think that we would not give him the benefit of an advertisement—announces that he has a new composition, whereof he makes table knives, something which is better than steel, for this reason, among others:—

"6th.—It is also intended to make obsolete, or unnecessary, the rule of etiquette which precludes the knife from being placed to the mouth, thus putting the eater often to inconvenience, and depriving the appetite of choice aliment."

Do we live in a century following that which held Chesterfield—a century that holds Punch? Is the world at an end, or not? We "only ask for information," as people say.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.}

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

LONDON BANKERS—THE CITY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY	RANGOON	HONGKONG
CALCUTTA	SINGAPORE	SHANGHAI
AKYAB	BATAVIA	HANKOW

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent in Bombay.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 11/16	„
3	do.	1/11 9/16	„
2	do.	1/11 1/2	„
1	do.	1/11 7/16	„
On demand		1/11 3/8	„
On Scotland		1/11 3/8	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/11 3/8	„

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingtone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
[illegible] John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.
	London.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months .... 6 per cent per annum.
6 „ .... 5 do. do.
4 „ .... 3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A Velocipide.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness

A nearly new light English-built buggy.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by R. Ness, Long Acre.

2 sets of very best Kersey horse clothings.

A set of very best new carriage harness plated on white metal.

A pair of high-caste flea-bitten grey Arab carriage horses with a nearly new set of double harness.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 second-hand English-built Hansom Cab by Robson & Co.

A ditto single-seat phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.

A very neat single seat miniature Brougham for a single horse with lamps and shaft by Ness London and Liverpool.

The above Brougham is expressly built to order for India and is very useful for office work.

Just Landed.

A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand hansom cab.

Also,

2 nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage, on C. springs, by Windover.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 11th February 1870.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, an Improved 22 Cwt Portable STEAM HOISTING ENGINE, by A. Shanks & Son, of Arbroath. For particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a COMFORTABLE and UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, with Out-houses, &c., at Oomercarry or near Jail Road, Mazagon, lately occupied by Mr. J. G. HOPKINS, Inspector.

For particulars apply to BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

NOTICES.

SCOTT'S VETERINARY and LIVERY STABLES, Girgaum, adjoining Jaffer Sulliman & Co.'s. Horse Examination Certificates, Rs. 5 Horses standing at Livery, Rs. 1-4-0. Horse-shoeing on the most improved English principles.

ROBERT SCOTT, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Surgeon.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

COTTON PRESSES for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION.—At KHANGAUM, on TUESDAY, 15th February, at 5 P.M., at OOMRAWUTTEE, on THURSDAY, 17th February, at 5 P.M., at each place, two COTTON PRESSES, the property of the Apollo Press Company (Limited), will be offered FOR SALE, in good working order. They are West's Geometrical Patent, worked by manual labour, conveniently situated for business, and well worth the attention of Cotton Merchants.

For further particulars apply to Mr. AUG. BREUL, at Oomrawuttee, or to REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Apollo Press Company.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades, Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH and ALLAN),
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

F. S. CLEAVER'S
CELEBRATED
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL BONDED WAREHOUSE—LONDON DOCKS.

JOHN MOIR and SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,
Supply, of the finest quality.

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrées, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Patés, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroom, Ketchup Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. S. are also the Sole Proprietors of the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.

Consumers will find that some of our Goods are rather higher in price than other manufacturers', but in the end they will prove the cheapest, being all of superior quality, more especially our Soups, a 1-lb. tin of which, with the addition of an equal quantity of water, will make two pounds of rich Soup.

ROOFS.

DAMP WALLS and FLOORS
prevented by using
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.
London Office—5, Parliament Street, London.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Committees of Public Works will find the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for

GARDEN WALKS and HOUSES,
BATHS and WASH-HOUSES,
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS and OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BARRACKS—CAVALRY and INFANTRY,

and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and Roofs executed. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J. FARREL, Secretary.
WORKS—Cubitt-town, E.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, beg to announce that we have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, IN SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, directly opposite the Bombay Mint

We are prepared to effect Sales on Commission, by Auction or by Private Contract, of all kinds of Merchandise, Piece Goods, and Property, &c., &c.

All Sales will be conducted under immediate European Supervision

General Merchandise and Piece Goods received at our Godowns for sale will be Covered by Insurance against Fire Risk to the extent of Rs 20,000 without extra charge.

Reference may be made to the Oriental Banking Corporation, Bombay.

We respectfully solicit the support of the Public.

COLLEY, MADELEY & Co.

Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 1st February 1870.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements:—

One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.

Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c,

Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

22nd January 1870

THOMSON AND COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS."

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

Henry Hules Berens, Esq.	Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.	J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.	G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.	John Martin, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.	James Morris, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq.	Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	Henry Vigne, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.	

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

PRESIDENT.—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.

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Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M. P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Sq., Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

SUB-GOVERNOR.	DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			For the whole term of Life. Without profits.			Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	34	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	61	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	4
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 15th January, 1870.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May, 1869.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,968
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,708
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.}

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 25, Apollo Street.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

To be sold 20 per cent. below prime cost. An ice making machine ordered for the late Maharajah of Edar and has never been unpacked. Also a small consignment of elegant pictures in handsome gilt frame suitable to the English taste. A quantity of iron bands for piece goods or cotton bales. Agents for the Art Union Glasgow. Prospectus to be had on application post free. Subscription one guinea or Rs. 10-8.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1870. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort, the handsomely open carved HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1870.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Wednesday, the 16th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—

6 cases book muslin
2 „ quiltings
1 „ handkerchieves
4 „ striped dorrias
2 „ colored lappets
2 „ toilet looking glasses
30 boxes superior ruby champagne
1 case panorama balls
3 bales sodawater corks
2 cases eau de cologne
1 case buggy and carriage lamps
1 „ birds' cages
1 „ hand lanterns
1 „ flowers under glass domes.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,
No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow Tuesday, the 15th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.

3 cases mahogany dressing glasses
3 casks glassware.
100 barrels copperas.
1 case powder flasks.
9 cases of platedware and fancy goods comprising electro-plated dish covers, tea services, dessert and tea spoons, electro-plated knives forks and spoons in leather cases, butter knives, scissors, key rings, stereoscopes, watch springs, watch keys, needles in boxes, steel pens, magnum bonum steel pens, penholders, mathematical instrument boxes in mahogany and leather cases, post papers, copying books, printing papers, police lanterns, table knives, church services, common prayer books, hammers, assorted office envelopes, &c., &c.
1 case assorted beads.

On account and at the risk of the indentor Essoof Ally Esmailjee:—

E. E. & Co. (In a diamond)—127 boxes Clay Pipe, ex Fifeshire.
2 casks Brass wire, ex British Sceptre.
51 cwt. lead Pipes.
1 case containing tooth brushes, inkstands, and Penholders, ex Ardgowan.
51 cwt. lead pipes, ex Elizabeth Ostle.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1870. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.

AUCTION SALE of very splendid and handsome household furniture, rich fancy goods, 6, 8, 12 and 18 lights rich cut glass chandeliers by Nash, handsome double and treble branched wall shades, magnificent large pier glasses in richly gilt frames, a valuable 8 day clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, superb oil paintings, handsome flower vases and rich table ornaments and figures, carpets, curtains, &c., &c., at a house No. 2, at Tardeo, opposite to the late Mr. Sunkersett's Temple.

On Monday, the 28th instant, Tuesday, the 1st, Wednesday, the 2nd, Thursday, the 3rd, Friday, the 4th, and Saturday, the 5th March next, precisely, at 1 P. M., on each successive day, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit to public auction, an extensive assortment of very rich and splendid household furniture and rich fancy goods, elegant 6, 8 12 and 18 lights rich cut glass chandeliers, by Nash, handsome double and treble branched wall shades, magnificent large pier glasses in richly gilt frames, a very valuable 8 day clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, superb oil paintings, rich flower vases and handsome table ornaments and figures, handsome cut glassware, first-class best electro-platedware by Sarle & Sons, handsome table candlesticks with figured pedestals, ice plates and spoons, choice wines, rich carpets, and valuable carriages, railway rugs, harness, choice plants, garden seats, large wooden figures, two large iron treasure chests, two sewing machines, garden pumps, &c. &c. Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, one week before the day of sale.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th February, 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

To-morrow Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, on account of the mortgagor, by order of Natu Oka:—

A great variety of brilliant diamond, emerald, and ruby rings, ditto hoops, rings, pearl ear and nose rings, gold breast pins, ear-rings, &c., &c

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

This day, Monday, the 14th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, the following:—

6 bales grey shirtings
7 „ „ madapollams
3 „ duck, 36 yards 27 inch.
4 cases grey white dhotees
3 „ T red prints
13 cases Madras T red shawl pattern pink, black, and coloured handkerchiefs
1 case 56 lb. imitation gold thread
3 „ T red scarfs
3 „ „ lappets
3 „ „ bleached lappets
25 cases beads of various colours.

An invoice of 15 cases platedware and fancy goods, consisting of Electro-plated cruet frames, tea and coffee service, soup tureens, swan cruet stands, centre stand dessert services, breakfast cruet liquor frames, tea kettles, cake and sugar baskets, table dessert spoons and forks tea spoons, gravy spoons, soup ladles, best salvers, 24 & 28 in., gig or dog-cart lamps, double-barrelled guns, walking sticks, measuring tapes Meerschaum pipes, purses, cigar tubes, penknives, spectacles, gilt jewellery consisting of broches pins, ear-rings, seletairs, lockets, keys, Albert guard and neck chains, &c.

6 sets full-stitched allover silver mounted harness with extra silver plated on bridle and saddle.

6 cases of best saddlery consisting lady's and gentleman's saddles with bridles and horse jools, &c.

An invoice of fresh oilmanstores by the celebrated and well-known Purveyors Batger & Co., consisting of assorted tart fruits, assorted jams and marmalade in tins, quarts pint and half pints, assorted sauces, &c., &c.

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

3 cases 100 pieces, 20 yards 39 in. white mulls No. 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40.

N. B.—These are to be sold without reserve and in such lots that purchasers may have an opportunity of supplying themselves with the quantities they may require.

2 single barrelled breach-loading rifles in leather cases by Leonard and Sons.

1 set superior single harness.

AT 2 P. M.

A fine Arab riding horse.
1 velocity carriage used either in 2 or 3 wheels

Bombay, 14th February 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The Great Need.—The blood is the life, and on its purity depends our health, if not our existence. These Pills thoroughly cleanse this vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that power strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills commends them to the favour of debilitated and nervous constitutions which they soon resuscitate. They dislodge all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or who from some cause have become so.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY BLYTH at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.